but it is in his heart t a few." be charged as guilty tion from principle, in warm friends of Mr. Whatever its infi-, acted inconsiste itutionally, and from , time-serving party. and brought forth in rawn the first breath outset to human na-man, it has no reason to sacrifice any white the most gifted and

s own party objects, cannibal temple comls of Freedom have Probably there is no such capacity for ind bewitch, to stultify cience of the nation, verance, as Wm. H. , his specious argu-and catholic breadth, wide reputation for ll are made to censuit of our American is incantation, where l gift much less of a progressive.' With

manity, he must of oon a platform that and the Slave Power , ominously silent as a, the Fugitive Slave laiming the supreme wn domestie institurse and threat upon se in behalf of their administration, in an imbecility—may ly possible that its ayals should be se otized into the sacred and Virtue, as in on would be sure to

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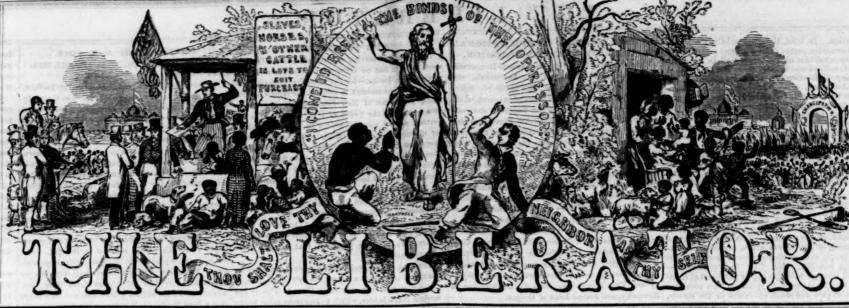
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-REND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yake. On this subject, our pathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other Sta

VOL. XXX. NO. 26.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1540.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, June 6.

(Translated for the LIBERATOR.) MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

When, four years ago, Mr. Charles Sumner was assaulted with a cane in his senatorial seat, our toice was certainly neither the last nor the least vehement in condemning the act of brutality to which he had fallen a victim. Our language then puts us completely at our case to-day in expressing fully our upinion of the speech with which, on Monday last, the Senator from Massachusetts signalized his

last, the Senator from Massachusetts signalized his return to the congressional arena.

This speech is not one which can be analyzed, for it presents no comprehensible arguments nor tangi-ble conclusions. The orator had no intention of ble conclusions. The orator had no intention of proving or of discussing anything; he occupied himself solely in heaping upon the South all the specious grievances, the hasty accusations and all the unmeasured invectives which the most extreme acts of the present and the most irritating remempast have been able to furnch him. brances of the past have been able to lurner him. If one could assign absolutely a politic, chiect to this stupendous diatribe, the only adminible one would be, that Mr. Sumner wishes to put the South under the ban of the Union, and incite the North cast out of the confederation all the Slave States, as so many members irremediably gangrened. If the picture which he has drawn could be considered anything else than the extravagant work of a pencil steeped in gall, the South would be at once the moral shame, the political scourge and the physical cancer of the American Republic.

cancer of the American Republic.

Spoken ardently, in the course of one of those vehement discussions which sometimes carry over-excited men beyond the limits of debate, we might I find some excuse for a speech like this in digressions of extemporaneous speaking, and the unguarded heat of the moment. But in this case unguarded heat of the moment. But in this case there is no such palliation to plead. The work of Mr. Sumner has been prepared coolly, in the silence of the study, with the laborious patience of an attorney-general elaborating an address to the court. Each of the virulent phrases that it contains has been re-read and corrected, every one of his oratorical gestures calculated with extended arm, and, if necessary, studied before the glass, like a theatical resistation. The orator was here only an actor rical recitation. The orator was here only an actor repeating in public a part assumed and prepared

con amore.

Thus premeditated, thus previously measured in the extent of each of its effects, the speech of Monday becomes a mischievous performance. Mischievous toward the South, which, with a flagrant inous roward the South, which, with a flagrant injustice, it makes the scape-goat of all the iniquities of the Union, it is equally mischierous with regard to the North, whose every passion and bitterness it excites; it is, in short, mischierous towards the common country,-towards the Union, which it puts in imminent peril.

puts in imminent peril.

In almost every country, the law punishes as dangerous to society the incitement of one class of citizens to hatred and contempt of another. Mr. Summer has done nothing else; only he has done it on a larger scale: he has attempted to embitter one entire half of the confederacy against the other. Without doubt, the excess, even, in which he has indulged, will contribute towards extenuating the evil of his speech. Already we see the most advanced journals of the Republican party, frightened at the consequences of such a bloody provocation, express regrets which are almost equivalent to a disavowal. But the effect, doubtless, will not be entirely effaced. The time has past when the walls of Congress could tolerate with impunity the harmof Congress could tolerate with impunity the harm-less thunderbolts of a showy eloquence, or the flashes of a transitory passion. The drop of water falling continually on the same place, hollows the stone and makes a basin in it. So many irritating words, imprudently thrown away during many years, have finished in bringing down a blow; the next day comes, but does not bring upon its wings forgetful-ness of the provocations of yesterday. They remain, they accumulate, and some day,—a day not far off. ness of the provocations of yesterday. They remain, they accumulate, and some day,—a day not far off, perhaps,—the short-sighted will be appalled at seeing the conflagration spring up from what they believed to be only scattered sparks.

Even the calmness with which the Southern rep-

resentatives received the philippic of Mr. Su not without significance. During four hours, the Senator from Massachusetts poured out his inter-minable speech, in which, every moment, the accu-sations were equivalent to an insult, without any being raised to protest against or interrup.
This silence is all the more remarkable as i him. This silence is all the more remarkable as it was a singular provocation to those upon whom it was imposed. One could judge of this when, as the speech terminated, Mr. Chestnut (of South Carolina) rose to flagellate Mr. Sumner with one of the most bitter retorts that has ever been pronounced in a legislative assembly. The South Carolinian Sen-ator clearly understood that a correction, similar to that of Mr. Preston Brooks, would not chastise this new tirade of calumnies and impostures addressed to the Senate, but the blow was not less apparent, and

will make itself well remembered. Putting aside the general aspect of the affair, to come down to the question of party, the speech of Mr. Sumner is still a grand mistake, for which Republicanism will dearly pay the costs. It has in effect annihilated, at a single blow, all the efforts enect annihilated, at a single blow, all the enorts made during the last three months by the Republican leaders, to remove from the presidential arena the phantom of abolitionism; creating thus new embarrassments for his political friends, and furnishing a manufacture. nishing a powerful weapon to their adversaries. In every point of view, and as regards everybody— himself to begin with—the Senator from Massachu-

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. necessary: but we suppose it was impulsive, and therefore irrestrainable.

Referring to this subject, the Washington correspondent of the Columbian South Carolinian says:

spondent of the Columbian South Carolinian says:

'I wish every Southern man could have heard this speech; they would be ready for revolution in the event of Mr. Sumner's party getting possession of the federal government. And yet, this malignant wretch, it is said, will be sent as Minister to Great Britain.

It is to be hoped that a spirit of wisdom may preside over the councils of the South, so that all the Southern States may be united on the greatide or resistance to the election of a Black Republican President. This is the paramount question of the present time, and it will be the greatest misfortune conceivable, if they were to be divided on minor questions. The Southern States must be united, for resisting the danger of a Black Republican President. This should be the firm resolve of the South. In comparison with this great question of existence, how small and insignificant are the party contests now going on over miserable political platforms!"—Carolina Spartan.

THE POST'S DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Sumner's speech has answered at least one useful purpose: it has led to an exposure of the abllowness of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ of the Democracy in culcated by the Boston Post, as the organ o

BALTIMORE M. E. CONFERENCE.

SELECTIONS.

THE POST'S DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Sumner is so completely a useless and worthless piece of Senatorial timber, that it was hardly
worth the time of any Senator to engage in a controversy with him at this date of the world's histen demand the warrant from nature for this disparity in their conditions. Such social distinctions
are the lot of mankind, and doubtless permitted by
Providence for the good of society. They are either
founded in nature, result from accident, or are ordained by political communities for their protection,
government and general melfors. troversy with him at this date of the world's his tory. His own political friends will take care that he does not again encumber the Senate, after the expiration of his present term of office.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Sumner's speech occupied twelve columns.

He intended to have it large enough to cover his sores.—Boston Post.

He intended to have it large enough to cover his sores.—Boston Post.

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He intended to have it large enough to cover his sores.—Boston Post.

He intended to have it large enough to cover his sores.—Boston Post. BALTIMORE M. E. CONPERENCE.

The Baltimore Conference of the (Northern) Methodist Episcopal Church lately held its annual meeting at Winchester, Va., and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the agitation of the slavery question, both in the Church and State, and earnestly hope and fervently pray that this discreditable and disastrous strife may speedily coase.

We capta this mainly for the purpose of holdpopular will, why a certain man should be a poten-tate, a Governor or Senator—and perhaps as difficult, and discreditable to the creative power, in our Massa-chusetts Senator's own case as in any other. But if

State, and carnestly hope and lervently pray that this discretitable and disastrous strife may speedily cease.

Resolved, That this Conference disclaims having the least sympathy with abolitionism. On the contrary, we are determined not to hold connection with any ecclesiastical body that makes non-slaveholding a condition of membership in the Church, and that we are opposed to any inquisition upon the motives underlying the relation of master and slave.

Resolved, That the subject of slavery should be committed exclusively to the jurisdiction of the respective Conference in which it may be found to exist.

Resolved, That no action of the General Conference can influence us to violate our principles and practices, as indicated in the foregoing declarations; but that we will stand by the rights and interests of our people to the last extremity.

Resolved, That our mission, as ministers of the New Testament, is to preach the Gospel of the Son of God both to master and to slave, and to devotourselves wholly to our appropriate work of winning souls to Christ.

Resolved, That we solemnly remonstrate against the continual aggressive discussion of the slavery question in the newspapers and periodicals of the Church.

Resolved, That the publishing funds and establishing funds, newspapers, periodicals of the Church.

Resolved, That any such use of our common and equal use.

Resolved, That the publishing funds and establishing funds, newspapers, periodicals, &c., as precludes our people from the benefits of them, while they are in no false or illegitimate relation to the formand of the demand for human rights which the graves and principles in the subject of the continual aggressive discussion of the slavery question in the newspapers, periodicals of the Church are common property, held in trust by the General Conference for our common and equal use. Resolved, That any such use of our common publishing funds, newspapers, periodicals, &c., as precludes our people from the benefits of them, while they are in no false or illegitimate relation to the Union, but are faithful to its covenants, is an abuse of trust.

BISHOP MORRIS'S WISH.

When the final vote on the slavery question was taken in the General Conference of the Methodists at Buffalo, the President, Bishop Morris, asked if this was the conclusion of the subject, and when answered in the affirmative he said: 'God grant that it may be, world without end!' emphasizing it by a heavy stroke of the gavel.

In this prayer, the whole church ought to join

answered in the affirmative he said: 'God grant that it may be, world without end!' emphasizing it by a heavy stroke of the gavel.

In this prayer, the whole church ought to join with a long and loud Anen. The subject has thus far, in Church and State, been agitated with no good, and immensely evil effects—evil to the Church, to the colored people, and to the country. No man can lay his hand on any good result of the agitation that would not have been far better accomplished without it, and the mischief, past, present and prospective, is too frightful to be contemplated. If we could see with Bishop Morris' the end of the subject,' we might bless God and take courage.

At the Old School Presbyterian Assembly in Rochester, when the resolution was introduced delaring that no further expression of opinion was ready for the question. They were all ready. Note a man had anything to say—except, that when the question was put, three hundred men, from every section of the Church and country said, Ayra, and that was 'the end of the subject.' This was unity, decision and principle. Let all the churches take the same ground, and a great step will be taken toward the restoration of peace and harmony to our distracted country.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly at Pittsburgh adopted a resolution that is eminently worthy of wise and good men, conveying also a decided

The Southern newspapers give extracts from the their and good men, conveying also a decided

The Southern newspapers give extracts from the this ordinate of the United States, the Republic.

Every magistrate of the United States, whatever the tenure of his office, holds his place by consent, for a longer or shorter period. Yet the Post sees no difference between the power of an especial of the difference between the power of an especial of the difference between the power of an elected him to the office, and who agree that he shall remain in office, he file and promain in office, he file and promain in office, he file and promain in office, and the subject of

including a powerful weapon to their adversaries. In every point of view, and as regardle every body and the second of the commonwealth did more produced to district the control of the second of the

We have said that Mr. Sumner's was doubtless a strong and forcible speech;—and yet we wish he had made it on some other bill than that providing for the Admission of Kansas. For we—in common, we trust, with all Republicans—are exceedingly anxious that this bill should pass at the present, because that his bill should pass at the present desting is likewise known to be ready and anxious to do. But her immediate desting is likewise known to be in the hands of her enemies in the Senate—that is, of those who would rather she were kept out than let in at present, because they are certain to lose relative weight by her admission. We fear that such speeches as Mr. Sumner's made on this bill will afford a pretext, though no reason, for voting or managing so as to defeat her admission this season—a result which we are sure Mr. Sumner would deplore as heartily as we should. We shall be most happy to learn that our apprehensions are not well grounded; but Mr. Chestnut's abusive retort is not calculated to dispel them.—N. Y. Tribune.

LETTER PROM MRS. L. MARIA CHILD.

WAYLAND, May 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the New York Bee:

I are very much obliged to you for the friendly remarks in your paper of the 19th, prefacing the story you copied from a Georgia paper, concerning a destitute daughter of mine. In reply, it will be conclusive to say that I never had either son of daughter. Moreover, I never heard of any one connected with me, or bearing my name, who was of the slaveholding States.

The story made its first appearance last January, in the New Orleans picayune, written by a cor-. We have said that Mr. Summer's was doubtless a.

From the Northern (Methodist) Independent. LETTER FROM DR. BOWEN.

THE LATEST SLAVE CAPTURE.

connected with me, or bearing my name, who was ill, or in suff-ring circumstances, in any of the slaveholding States.

The story made its first appearance last January, in the New Orleans Picagune, written by a correspondent, who pretended to have heard it from some Southern lady. As the editor sent it to me marked, I supposed he wished to ascertain whether it was true; accordingly I wrote to him the same statement I have now written to you. I seldom see that paper, but I have been recently told that my answer was published in wit. Two other requests from editors of newspapers I also answered, but in all cases very briefly. I make it a rule never to talk to the public about myself. First, because it is suppose they have, or ought to have, something more interesting to occupy their attention. Secondly, I consider it a better employment of my time and energies to defend principles of truth and freedom, than to defend myself. I always admired Lamartine's saying: 'Lot our names perish, so that our principles remain.'

In addition to my own statement, the story has been contradicted by several editors. But it still continues to be copied by Southern papers, and by Democratic papers of the North. I presume many of the editors know it to be untrue. But falsehood diligently circulated often serves the purposes of politicians. Those who defend a system so bad as one thing, however, even more touching than of the editors know it to be untrue. But falsehood diligently circulated often serves the purposes of politicians. Those who defend a system so bad as slavery have no great choice of weapons at their command. They betray the weakness of their cause by answering to facts and argaments with noisy threatenings and indiscriminate personal abuse.

Yours, respectfully,

L. MARIA CHILD. characteristic of their sex. Entirely nude, but in-nocently unabashed, they sat or knelt in tearful and silent thankfulness. Several of them held in-fants in their arms, and, through their tears, like

noently unabashed, they sat or knelt in tearful LETTER PROM DR. BOWEN.

So, Mr. Elitor, the anti-slavery farce at Buffalo has played out. "A mountain has labored, and brought forth entained a lital as a labored, and brought forth entained a lital was a labored, and the literature of the constitution of the deepest gratitude and happiness. The men along this part of the deepest gratitude and happiness. The men long time has somed to constitute the paramount object of all church movements; but whether the great North will consent to lie down under such in vidious and disgraceful action, and allow 't he sum of all villanies' to continue among them unmounted the state of the committee of the General Conference, gave up the ghost four years ago. We then saw, as we treast all will now see, that prohibitory rule by resolutions. As it is, however, we are not disappointed. Our hopes, in regard to affy anti-layery pointed. Our hopes, in regard to affy anti-layery precision of the General Conference, gave up the ghost four years ago. We then saw, as we treast all will now see, that prohibitory coelesiastical legislation is not to be expected.

Mathodist Salvesbreding, with all its concomittant abominations, as slave-breading, with all its concomittant abominations, as slave-breading, with all the concomittant abominations, as alwes-breading, leave-tradition to the concerned; and it is high time we all the proper to the concerned; and it is high time we all the concerned; and the like—O become a factor of the concerned; and the supporting the product of the concerned of the concerned of the proper to the concerned; and the support of the concerned of the concerned of the proper to the concerne

national lands not being put into market at a definite price. Of the first statement I have to say, I know your education, convictions, and sympathics are not in favor of a military government. You are Republican. A government of the kind may call its citizens from the culture of the soil in the future, Its citizens from the culture of the soil in the future, as it has done in the past. Such a government was absolutely necessary to drive from this country its tyrants; but it may tend to oppression after people are rid of their tyrants. However, the fault will be yours, if the evils, to you, of a military government shall long continue in Hayti, since her 700,000 inhabitants fraternally invite millions of her republican brothers to become common owners of the country bought with their fathers' hearts' blood, and to aid them to shape its destiny. Of the second suggestion I remark, in view of the false political and so-called religious ideas of the world, as indicating the black man's natural inferiority to the white man, and the white man's right to control and enslave him, oppression is to be feared from white men with such power, and revolution as the result of it. I cannot forget, however, that Haywhite men with such power, and revolution as the result of it. I cannot forget, however, that Haytiens have a just and world-wide fame for their slaughter of tyrants, even among the priesthood. But an extensive emigration would prevent such an evil. Of the third remark, I will add, it is not to be expected that you will sell your estates and come to this country, while it is uncertain what lands you can buy, and the price of land is indefinite. I make that remark, however, with the honest conmake that remark, however, with the honest con-viction that both government and private land-owners will do in the case what is reasonable and

just.

Allow me now to say: 1. That Hayti is unsurpassed by any country in the world for beauty of scenery, for salubrity of climate, and for richness of soil. 2. Hayti is the only country on this continent that makes men of African descent the white man's peer—deny it who dare, dread it who may. Hence it is the only suitable home for him in America. 3. God has given to men of the African race in America, this representations as a home that they America this government, as a home that they should live in, and take care of it. For men do better by their own, and their own by them, than they will by another's, or another's by them. I thank God, colored men can complain no more for the want of a government of their own in this hemisphere. And I hope they are not so ignoble as to want others to do for them what they will not do for themselves. 4. God and oppression have made Hayt impregnable to an invading foe. Her mountains, her harbors, and her munitions of war, dely the enemies of the colored race. Such a government as Hayti will be, will be needed in the tropics to put an end to the black man's bondage in America. 5. If Hayti has not the pions, literary, and scientific institutions of England now, she will have them, for she has an increasing number of them, and they are progressing. 6. Hayti's national religion is called Roman Catholic, but it tolerates all the religions of the world, and approves of Christi-anity. What country, of our world, does more? 7. Hayti can sustain twenty times her present pop-7. Hayti can sustain twenty times nor present population; hence, her arms are open to embrace you, as agriculturalists, manufacturers and capitalists, and I can assure you that he who cultivates extensively Haytien soil, will be an Edenic nobleman, and can have no peer outside of his profession. He must have for his dependents the military gentleman, the propher tripes and the heavy high city. man, the merchant prince, and the honorable civil-ian. If God has so made man that he must not only have a place to live in, but also the means of only have a place to live. In, but also the means of living, believe me, when I tell you both of these are found in the military Republic of Hayti. And, 8. I may add, any parties navigating Haytien waters with small, passenger, trading and towing steamers, will bless their race, and enrich themselves. They who will manufacture Haytien timber into furnishing the background of the property of the ture, and her logwood into extract, will be benefac-tors of Hayti, and heirs to her honors and riches. And they who cultivate and manufacture Haytien cotton and sugar, raise rice, grow corn, &c., will cotton and sugar, raise rice, grow corn, &c., will reduce the price of the American slave to a mere cipher, save millions of dollars to Hayti, and will be controllers of her finances and her commercial lords. Is cotton king? He reigns here. 9. Let not a pamphlet, published by an unknown, and, of course, unresponsible person, and printed by T. B. Pugh of Philadelphia, 1860, mislead any of you. The author does thus much at least; (1), he slanders Hayti, by trying to degrade the mass of her citizens, especially her black ones; (2), his statement is false in regard to the prejudice of the ther citizens, especially her black ones; (2), his statement is false in regard to the prejudice of the blacks and mulatoes against each other—the prejudice is for place more than color. I do not believe it to be greater here than it is in the United States. and Canadas among the same kind of people; (3), he shows that he is an old wolf dyed in the wool, for he tries hard to convince the world that the negro is naturally inferior to the white man; (4), he is fearful that the Haytien government will be a dangerous element on this continent, if the free blacks come here in mass; hence, he wants them still to degrade themselves by remaining in the United States; (5), he wants Hayti to alter her Constitution, and to allow her enemies to own real property in the country, in order to their becoming our mas-ters. We challenge the author of that book to give ters. We challenge the author of that book to give his name to the public. 10. Such are my convic-tions, after baying seen the principal parts of Hayti, and examined somewhat into the physical, intellec-tual and moral condition of the people, the working of the government, the quality and productions of the soil, and the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advantages of the country. With the the soil, and the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advantages of the country. With the government's exemptions to emigrants which I have sent you, I doubt whether even the objections I have mentioned will militate against Christian colonies; hence, my advice to you, if you come here, is, lst, To have a definite arrangement with government and private land-owners, before you come, about lands; 2d, Then to charter vessels, and come independent of the government aid, or pay it come, about lands; 2d, Then to charter vessels, and come independent of the government aid, or pay it back if you have to take it, and settle in colonies of not less than 100 families each; and, 3d, As duties to you, when you come, will be free, bring with you all the farming, mechanical and manufacturing articles you need, salt provisions for six months, mostly light clothing, bedding, furniture, grape cuttings, fruit seeds, hand grist-mills, portable saw-mills, cotton gins, &c. The government will let you have things about in your own way in your colonies, and will give you lands for schools and chapels.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. P. NEWMAN.

Port-au-Prince, May 11, 1860. P. S.—Since the above was written, I have re-ceived the following assurances from the govern-ment:

1. Not only adult immigrants, but all their children not born in Hayti, shall be exempt from

children not born in Hayti, shall be exempted and military service.

2. The government is ready to sell lands at low rates to immigrants, and in many cases on a credit of from five to ten years.

3. Applications may be made in person, by deputations of companies intending to remove to Hayti, or through B. C. Clark, Esq., Haytien Consul, Boston, Mass.

4. The government will defend all Protestants who shall settle in Hayti, in the enjoyment of the largest religious liberty.

W. P. N.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, desired the the present mode of furnishing tickets should be changed. They were given to others than delegates, and he couldn't obtain his through a third party when it was known that he did not communicate personally with the chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets should be given to sidy, of the Pennsylvania delegation, for

While Mr. Montgomery was speaking, Mr. Ran-dall, of Penn., approached as near to him as possi-ble, exclaiming excitedly, 'It's false—it's a base

Mr. Montgomery, pointing to Randall, said-Cries of order; confusion and excitement. Mr. Montgomery exclaimed— Am I to be protected from these insults?

Fifty delegates rose to their feet crowding forward. n of Mr. Randall struggled hard to approach Mr. Montgomery.

After several attempts to restore order, Mr. Daw-

After several attempts to restore order, ar. Dawson arose and said: 'Mr. President, if you will give me the floor, I'll get order.' (Laughter.)
The noise then partially subsided.
Mr. Dawson said he had used every personal effort to distribute tickets to members. A boy applied for Mr. Montgomery's ticket, and he didn't choose to give it to any one but a delegate himself.

A Voice—'That's right!'

Mr. Dawson, continuing, pronounced the insinua-tion of Mr. Montgomery untrue in every particular.

(Applause and confusion.)
Mr. Montgomery arose excitedly, but his voice was drowned by cries of order, several members en-deavoring to address the Chair. All of the Pennsyldeavoring to address the Chair. All of the Fennsylvania delegates and half the Convention were on the floor, endeavoring to crowd around Mr. Montgomery, who exclaimed in a loud voice, 'He lies! It is a base lie! and the man who utters it is a base Intense excitement continued, but or der was finally restored, and a vote taken by States on the motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday

morning.
As soon as the Convention adjourned, Mr. Dawson As soon as the Convention adjourned, Mr. Dawson left the Hall with friends, Mr. Montgomery remain-ing behind. Mr. Randall also left the hall, accompanied by his son, proceeding down Jay street to the corner of Fayette street, and was standing there, when Mr. Montgomery approached, accompanied by friends. Robert Randall left his father, and confronting Mr. Montgomery, struck him a powerful blow between the eyes, staggering him back and covering his face with blood. Mr. Montgomery recovered, striking Mr. Randall on the ear, and knock ng him down. He was about to kick him wher they were separated. Young Randall was not hurt but proceeded up the street with his father, wh yed much excitement.

Mr. Montgomery is large and heavy; Mr. Randall is small and of slight build. Some say the former drew a pistol, but this is not confirmed. The col-lision caused great excitement, the streets being

G. M. Henry, of Pennsylvania, is bearer of a hostile message to Mr. Montgomery from Hon. Samuel Randall, another son and ex-State Senator. Mr. Montgomery has recently been defeated in a struggle for a renomination to Congress.

During the confusion in the Convention, Geo. M.

Henry, of Pennsylvania, went to Mr. Montgomery, saying, 'I've a messsage for you. Mr. Randall, Jr., desires to know if the remarks just made were intended to apply to his father or Mr. Dawson.'
Mr. Montgomery—'Tell Mr. Randall to go to

Mr. Henry—I conveyed the message, presuming that you were a gentleman, but I discover that you are not one. I denounce you as low and vulgar, and unworthy of notice. If I had known that you and unworthy of notice. If I had known that you were a blackguard, I would not have conveyed the

Mr. Montgomery made no reply.

This led to the assault by Robert E. Randall. At the fight, Mr. Bryan, of Texas, offered young Rathdall a revolver, but the parties did not come togeth-

Correspondence of the Boston Herald. BALTIMORE, June 24th.

The National Democratic Convention has adjourn ed sine die, after placing in nomination Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice President, which was done unanimously, after the fire-eaters of the South and the dirt-eaters of Massachusetts had left the Convention.

When Butler and his squad of Massachusetts bol-

ters retired from the Convention, there was an uni-versal shout and hurrah to see them leave, and they ade their exit amid the ieers and scoffs of every

hade their exit amid the jeers and scoffs of every-body, well deserving a kick at the same time. When Cushing gave up the Chair, there was tre-mendous applause at the prospect of getting rid of the presiding incubus. His successor, Gov. Todd, of Ohio, in assuming the President's chair, was

As soon as the nominations were made and the business of the Convention finished, eloquent speeches endorsing the nominations were made by several who had previously opposed Douglas.

e Ratification Meeting i Monument Square last evening, the large space ing densely packed with the friends of Douglas and Fitzpatrick, who manifested the most intense en-

husiasm.

The Bolters' ratification meeting last night was a plete fizzle, the assembly being composed princi-ly of 'Plug-Uglies.' They were addressed by bebody from Texas, who advocated the election of Sam Houston to the Presidential chair.

Messrs. Cushing, Butler and Whitney are de nounced here in the severest manner, as they will be by the people of Massachusetts and of New England have proved themselves traitors of the black est kind, fit persons for Yancey to do his dirty work bout as much regard for them would have for the niggers on his plantation. They have disgraced the people who have lifted them into stations which they have proved unworthy to fill.

From the New York Herald. THE DYING AGONIES OF THE DEMOC

RACY AT BALTIMORE. Whom the gods would destroy, they first make

mad.' We refer the inquiring reader to our reports of yesterday's proceedings in the Baltimore onvention. They were unique, and in every point of view they are full of instruction. The the character of the materials of which th tional party conventions are composed, and par-ticularly the predominating element of ruffianism, to the full gaze of the world. We perceive, too, in of brutal violence, where all should be harmony and conciliation, that the days of this de moralized Democratic party are numbered, and that it is in the agonies of death.

Upon the question of the contested Southern del-egations, the New Yorkers asked another night's reflection. They hesitate between the alternative of sacrificing the party for the sake of Douglas, and the expedient of dropping Douglas to save them selves. They fear that, in dropping Douglas, the solid Northwest against the Albany will array th Regency, and they see that, in adhering to hin they only precipitate the inevitable explosion. For once, the wily, plotting Dean Richmond is in water beyond his depth. He finds that all his beautifu arrangements, perfected at Syracuse last September, for dictating the candidate of this Convention, fall necessities of the case. But he and his delegation do not yet despair, or they would not have asked another night for the purposes of a

treaty of peace.
We can tell Master Richmond, however, and Mr. Church, his henchman, that they may as well abandon at once all their delusive hopes of the spoils and plunder of the next administration. They are lost. The Democratic party is destroyed. There is not the remotest visible ghost of contingency for the reunion of the belligerent elements of this reve The moral consequences lutionary convention. The moral consequences of what they have already done render it superfluous to speculate upon what they may do to-day or to

Assuming that these fighting factions, clique may still agree to bury the hatchet nite upon a compromise ticket, it will avanothing. The party is broken to pieces, and them nothing. The party is broken to puces, and with one, two or three tickets, it must be super-seded. It is too badly cut up, too seriously crippled, and has too many bones broken, to be healed and has too many bones broken, to be healed. and put upon its legs again in a single day or a single year. It is practically dissolved and disbanded, whatever may be the remedies attempted by this

Convention. In brief, the National Convention of ANOTHER MEETING OF THE NATIONAL the Democratic party, having become degraded to the base condition of Tammany Hall in its worst days of ruffianism, is only suffering the fate of Tammany Hall—discords, divisions, rebellion, de-

PREE SPEECH IN KENTUCKY.

The more violent portion of the revolutionary committee, we learn, was for silencing him. At one o'clock, P. M., the large court-house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Clay took up the Reto its utmost capacity. Mr. Clay took up the Re-publican platform and read it, making no allusion to the mob, but going on to vindicate the principles parties, and that he would 'stand or fall there!'
The clamor against him continued, but the great majority of the crowd. A dozen voices cried out, 'No! no!'
To which Mr. Clay replied, 'Then go out!' (great applause,) if you don't want to hear!' And they went out, completely foiled in their feeble attempt. applause,) if you don't want to hear! 'And they went out, completely foiled in their feeble attempt at assassination. Mr. Clay made a strong speech, which told with great effect upon his large audience.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JUNE 29, 1860.

THE INSURRECTION OF 1776!

The eighty-fifth anniversary of this great Ameri- Douglas. can triumph will be celebrated by a grand MASS
MEETING, in the handsome and commodious Grove
Douglas received 180 1-2, or 21 1-2 short of that in FRAMINGHAM, on Wednesday, July 4th. Turning number. let all who hate despotism in the garb of Democracy and Republicanism as well as of Monarchy, and would overthrow it by every weapon that may be legitimately wielded against it, assemble to consider form, and declares that the South will sustain its the solemn and pregnant issues of the hour-how we principles. The breach, however, is complete. may best preserve the principles of the Revolution, and carry them forward to a speedy and enduring triumph.

Eloquent Addresses from distinguished speakers, Douglass, Rev. J. S. Martin, and others.

Special trains will run from Boston, Worcester, Millbury, Milford, and Northboro'.

or 10; Northboro' at 7 or 9.40. PARES AS POLLOWS : Boston, to the Grove and back, Worcester, " " " 35 " " children.

Milford, Milford Branch, Northboro', Marlboro', Na-

Those who come by railroad, admitted free. The House at the Grove will be open for Re-

freshments. In case of rain, the meeting will be held in

WAVERLEY HALL, opposite the Rail Road Depot at South Framingham.

FRANCIS JACKSON. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, HENRY O. STONE, CHARLES A HOVEY GEO. W. STACY,

Committee Arrangements.

THE AMERICAN INSURRECTIONS.

requested to meet at NORTH ELBA, Essex Co., N. so far from it, he invariably subordinates the under the grave of THE MARTYR OF VIRGINIA, their ers are not gathered out of the most refined and culunabated faith in the truth of those principles, and tivated classes, but chiefly consist of the commo the wisdom of that time-honored policy.

will attend the celebration.

John Brown, Jr., the eldest son of Capt. John on the Mount.

ent and speak :

Rev. Highland Garnett, of New York; Thos. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass.; Miss Ellen Frances Watkins, of Philadelphia: Thaddeus Hyatt, late of Washington Jail, D. C .: Richard J. Hinton, of Kansas; Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. George B. Cheever, of Rochester, N. Y .; Henry D. Thoreau, of Concord, Mass.;

Judge W. M. F. Arny, of Kansas; and many others. speakers will attend.

By request, JAMES REDPATH.

Boston, June 26, 1860. FOURTH OF JULY.

the shouts of the multitude. Let every one who remother earth open to him a paradise of enjoyment. spects himself, despises cant, abhors hypocrisy, and loves impartial liberty, be careful not to give any and opinions; but, so long as Mr. Parker is the min sanction or countenance to any hollow observance of ister, who most enlightens my understanding, quick-the day, but endeavor, in some way or other, to bear ens my conscience, elevates my soul, and warms my his protest against our great national iniquity. Let affections, both toward God and toward man, so long as many as possibly can rally at the Framingham I am sure, he ought to be the minister of my choice

will deliver the oration at the municipal celebration faction of the country—finally adjourned on Monda in Providence; Rev. Jacob M. Manning, of the Old last. Before the adjournment, Mr. Sumner presented South Church, Boston, that at New Bedford; S. C. petitions from citizens of Massachusetts for the pro Newman, Esq., of Pawtucket, that at Seekonk; Hon. hibition of the inter-State slave trade, and abolition C. F. Adams, that at Fall River; and Hon. Edward of slavery in the District of Columbia. Laid on the Everett, that at Boston. Shame upon Boston!

Democratic party had acted with invincible deterfeat and disgrace.

Were there no other drawback to the reunion of mination and entire unity in the endorsement of all Were there no other drawback to the reunion of mination and entire unity in the endorsement of all the broken fragments of the party, the fact that this disgraceful Baltimore Convention represents the party will be capital enough for the Republicans. A miracle, and only a miracle, can save the distracted, divided and distorted Democracy from a terrible revolutionary explosion at Baltimore, and we despair of a miracle of this sort from Dean Richmond and his Receptor delegation. They are but tinkers and his Regency delegation. They are but tinkers, and it is this dirty tinkering that has ruined their party.

until last week, when it assembled at Baltimore, and, and it is this dirty tinkering that has ruined their party. vote, but by a very large majority,-about forty of Cassius M. Clay won another victory for free the delegates (chiefly Southern) withdrawing in a peech, at Richmond, Ky., the county seat of Madion county, on the 4th inst. This was the day of genuine Simon Pure, National (!) Democratic Conthe opening of the county court, and a large number of people were of course present from the surrounding country. Mr. Clay had publicly announced through both the papers published at Richmond, that he intended to speak on this occasion, and the subject was much canvassed in the streets. Kentucky, and Joseph Lane of Oregon.

Mr. Hoge, of Va. moved to ballot again, and if any refused to vote, and Mr. Douglas having two-thirds aid down in that platform. Finding him prudent of the votes of those voting, he would move that he and down in that platform. Finding him product enough to avoid any mention of the mob, one of the be declared nominated. The result stood—Douglas, most violent of them declared that Mr. Clay should 180½; Guthrie, 5½; Breckinridge, 7. The resolution be 'shot through the head.' Mr. Clay said he claimed the same equal rights as were allowed other parties, and that he would 'stand or fall there!'

The clamor against him continued, but the great nominee for the Presidency by the National Demo-

Pennsylvania 10, Maryland 2 1-2, Virginia 3, North Carolina 1, Alabama 9, Arkansas 1 1-2, Missouri 4 1-2, Tennessee 3, Kentucky 3, Ohio 23, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4, and Minnesota 4.

For Mr. Breckinridge, Pennsylvania 10, Connecticut one-half a vote.

For Mr. Guthrie, Pennsylvania 2 1-2, and Ken tucky 1 1-2. Seven of the Pennsylvania delegates declined voting.

It will thus be seen that New England, New York,

and the Northwest were nearly unanimous for Mr

with abhorrence from the mockery of commemorating of the Convention for the Vice Presidency. Declin-

THEODORE PARKER. Mrs. CHILD writes to us thus :-

A friend of mine, a most excellent, religious-mind with Songs and such Recreation as this attractive ed, and learned lady, little more than seven years ago, place affords, will occupy the day. Among the speak- received a letter of expostulation from one of h ers expected are, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL neighbors, who thought she exerted an injudicious, if PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, C. L. REMOND, H. C. not dangerous influence, by expressing her hearty ap-WRIGHT, W. W. BROWN, E. H. HEYWOOD, H. FORD probation of Theodore Parker's preaching. She re-

plied as follows:-'In defence of my Parkerism. I refer you to that Leave Boston and Worcester at 9.15, A. M., stopstrong sense of justice, which phrenologists find ping at way stations; Millbury at 8.80; Milford, 7.15 stranger to me, until his Unitarian brethren so bitterly attacked an ordination sermon, which he preached at South Boston. Every word of that sermon I slowly read to our friend P-, who, with me, cordially admired the whole of it, and conceded that its boldest assertions admitted of a highly favorable construction. This was a year ago; and from that day to this, tick, Needham, Grantville, Ashland, Cordaville, tick, Needham, Grantville, Ashland, Cordaville, the persecution and denunciation of Mr. Parker, on Southboro' and Westboro', to the Grove and back, the part of the brethren of his own denomination, Grafton, to the Grove and back, adults 60 cts., chilerable Dr. Beecher visits him so often, and is so fond Returning, leave the Grove at 5.45, P. M. Ad- of his society, that Henry Ward Beecher laughingly mission fee to the enclosure of the Grove, for those mission fee to the enclosure of the Grove, for those who have earliest learned its appearance betake cause of reform, every really noble movement of the not coming by the cars, adults 10 cts., children 5 cts. a most respectante declared, the other day, that city of Boston. My sense of justice has been roused in his behalf, by finding that the Unitarians have practised toward him every act of which they themselves most bitterly complained against the Orthodox; refusing him their pulpits, branding him as an infidel, and withholding from him the common courtesies of society. And this in utter violation of their own boasted liberty of judgment; while the Orthodox justly plead their conscience in all similar acts, guided as they were by a stern, uncompromising creed. So much for the beginning of my interest in Mr. Parker. Its continuance is due to the rare excellence of the The believers in the doctrines of the Declaration of man himself. My jest about his big ideas as food for Independence, and of that Method of proclaiming my big brain I find has misled you into the supposithem inaugurated by Gen. Warren at Bunker Hill, tion that he is one of those who deify the intellect, and continued by Capt. Brown at Harper's Ferry, are at the expense of the other faculties of the soul. But, Y., on the FOURTH OF JULY next, to re-affirm, over standing to the moral and spiritual powers. His hearpeople, as did those of one greater than he. I dare The survivors of the family of Capt. John Brown say scoffers and infidels are sometimes found among them, allured by the stigmas so industriously cast upon him; but they either soon leave him, or cease to Brown, will read the Declaration of Independence; be scoffers and infidels. Those who constitute his and Solomon, his youngest son, will read the Sermon regular society consist, I firmly believe, of as exemplary persons as are to be found in any Christian The following persons have been invited to be pres-church whatsoever. You ask if I would be willing to leave young people to his influence. I would wish all, whether young or old, to preserve an independent judgment, and call no man master. But I know of no more admirable, high-principled, consistent young people, than some who recognize in him their only religious teacher. A lady, no longer young, has resided for years in his family. She is a leader in all good words and works; one of those real saints, who unite the suffrages of all denominations of Christians in testimony of their unmistakable excellence; and to her Mr. Parker is a spiritual father. His occasion It is confidently expected that the majority of these al severity I dislike, but his untiring philanthro py commands my reverence. No hiding-place of neglected poverty is so obscure as to escape his notice. His house is the constant resort of needy for eigners, in want of succor and encouragement in a strange land; and victims flying from the wicked slave-law never appeal to him in vain. It is my hon Next Wednesday is the anniversary of American est belief, that no four Unitarian ministers perform Independence. The wisest, best, most suitable cele- so much work in a year as he does. You never hear bration of that great historic event will be that which of him at the tables of the rich and fashionable; but has direct reference to the emancipation of the en- he is up early, and out late, assisting the needy and slaved millions in our land, whose cries for deliver- afflicted. His only recreation, spart from his books, ance from their galling fetters should be heard on that seems to be found in his love of nature. Flowers are day above the clang of bells, the roar of cannon, and his passion; and the green fields and wooded hills of

Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, Congress-to the great relief and entire

THE BOBBIN BOY.

This book is deserving of a notice-not as a literary work,-for it has no literary merit; nor as a biogra- DEAR GARRISON: phy of Gov. Banks,—for his organ repudiates it; but as an insidious attempt to corrupt the morals of the It was in all respects successful. It was feared by Gov. Banks in it, -not enough to give it, we infer, a has swept this section of the country as with the beand yet we thus find him guilty of an 'extended' work of human reform. But our friend C. B. Campfalsehood to promote the sale of his book!

worthy of a notice. It is the author's false ethics, I have never been in the West before at this season rather than his false pretences, that deserve to be of the year. The West is grand in the fall, when promptly gibbeted.

children as a substitute for the ancient Jacob's! Be bewildering, grateful amazement. true, and you will yet see angels ascending and de- But now, in June, that these mighty land-ocean scending, and the third heavens opened to receive are covered with wild prairie flowers, and with wheat you-this, the old scriptural teaching, has been done and corn, and herds of cattle, no tongue, or pen, or away with, and a very different command, with a far pencil, can convey an adequate idea of their magdifferent promise, has been instituted for it. Be in- nificence and beauty-they must be seen to be felt. dustrious, teaches Thaver, and you may yet be-Gov-Never was the prospect better for an abundar ernor of Massachusetts! or if not that, then, 'agent harvest than now, all the way through Michigan and of one of the wealthiest and most celebrated manu- Illinois, and, so far as I have seen and heard, in all

than by quoting its closing paragraph :-'And Nat-what and where is he? He is

all distinguished men,—
"The heights by great men reached and kept

Were not attained by sudden flight; But they, while their companions slept, Were toiling upward in the night."

And now, ere the youthful reader closes this volume. cused from effort on this plea, it was he who toiled fourteen hours per day in a factory to earn his bread, who always keep cool! There is no excuse for non-exertion that will stand before the Bobbin Boy's example—not one. Imitate it, then, by cultivating those traits of character which proved the elements of his success.'

ter,) is the lesson it inculcates.

to set up Gov. Banks as a model for the rising generation; but no attempt of the kind on the plastic having him exhibited as a model man to our children also. If Christianity is worth anything at all, why should our children be taught to imitate Gov. Banks? why should we 'reverently tip our hat when we meet What noble cause has he ever been the champion of? what lesson of self-sacrifice does his history teach? Who is better for his having lived? What Not one. By 'bobbin' round' he has gained place, and what bats call power; but if he should die to-morof him as a public man; of his private character I know nothing whatever.

with talent, industry, tact, a plausible address, pliability and perseverance a poor Massachusetts boy may beads, and its inhabitants are borne away with it. become the Governor of the State. Well, what of that? What is it to be a Governor? It is no longer to be a ruler of men, as in ages past, but simply to be the chief recording clerk of a community. Mr. root; fences and farming tools, even heavy strong Thayer speaks of Mr. Banks's 'distinguished services.' wheels, torn in pieces, tearing the spokes from the The distinguished services of a politician are of vastly hubs. In three minutes' time, homes of heauty and less value to the country than the honest services of comfort are gone—the desolation has passed over a mechanic or an agricultural laborer. There is not a them, and they are not. And, most fearful of all, good farmer in this State who is not of more real im- was the destruction of human life. I saw one ruin, portance to it than 'His Excellency' Gov. Banks. and picked up a part of a child's dress, where nine Our children should be taught this truth; not advised were slain. I saw one little girl of six years of to emulate the tortuous ascensions of a politician to age, whose father and mother were both killed. One place. They should be taught to cultivate many of of her own feet was smashed, and I learn was yesterthe very virtues which would forever debar them from rising as Gov. Banks has 'risen'; and above all, they should early learn that it is for their own sake, home. She remembers to have seen her mother not for the sake of external reward attaching to culture, that we should develop every faculty that God 'I was close to her. I spoke to her, but she did n't has given us. Has Gov. Banks done all this? God answer me, and then I knew she was dead.' And gave him, undoubtedly, the power of uttering the the poor little child tried to hobble away on her truth, the schole truth, nothing but the truth; and smashed foot to some people she saw in the disyet who does not know that he oftener uses language tance. One little boy, of perhaps nine years, was for the purpose of concealing his thought than in or-

Upon the whole, I prefer the Sermon on the Mount to Poor Richard's Almanack; the success that led and that just before him he saw a feather bed, but John Brown to a Virginia scaffold to the success that he 'couldn't overtake it.' You have read of limbs Presidency ; and I would infinitely rather 'tip my hat reverently to Mother Moses, a poor uneducated negress, but the liberator of two hundred slaves, than was yet alive, and is now well. This is all true, but, hat reverently to Gov. Banks! Ye gods! if never nap comes from it except when it is tipped as a demagogue passes by, never while the everlasting mountains stand, or the billows of the great deep heave, this village that was, forty-three new graves show at our respectable hatter's! Bring the tongs! Bridget! and fling the 'Bobbin the river.

Boy' into the dust bin! Like to like! No boy of the clergy, as usual, are trying to make some capsine shall ever be polluted by its teachines.

addressed until further notice.

ell-known hymn with this title, which we have inorite of the late THEODORE PARKER, and, therefore, as very appropriately read and sung at the comervices in Music Hall, on the 17th inst.

Connection. In the Treasurer's report last week, of Righteousness. Cunningham, Mass., read Cummington, Mass. rown, Jr., to redeem a pledge.

LETTER FROM A. T. FOSS CLINTON, Clinton Co., (Iowa,) June 19, 1860.

rising generation of New England. It purports to our friends that the death of our dear and noble friend be a memoir of the youth of Gov. Banks. It is ad- Judge Graham, who brought to the cause of humanvertised as such; and its author (p. 308) makes simi- ity great ability, weight of character, and as true a lar claims for it. The Daily Advertiser says that heart as ever throbbed in a human bosom; together there are only a few incidents of the boyhood of with the terrible tornado which, as you are aware, right to the title of a fiction founded on fact. This som of destruction, would greatly lessen the number pretence, then, of its reverend author, is a lie. Wm. and interest of the Convention. But, thank God, M. Thayer, its author, is a clergyman, we are told; neither death nor hurricanes can stop the blessed alsehood to promote the sale of his book!

But this is not why we deem 'The Bobbin Boy' meetings.

the wide, wide prairies are being mightily swept with The back of the book bears a gilded symbol of its fires. No where does the heart swell with deeper spirit. It represents a boy at the foot of a ladder, at gratitude to our dear old mother Earth than here, the top of which is-the State House! This is our where are seen the mighty grain stacks and corn heaps modern Nat's ladder, which a clergyman offers to our that a New Englander beholds for the first time with

facturing companies of New England, commanding a the West. I know not how to express the emotions salary of THREE THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED DOL- I feel as I gaze upon these almost boundless fields of Lans!' (The small capitals are the author's own.)

The spirit of the book cannot better be illustrated think, of course, of the great white loaves of sweet, nutritious bread in relation to personal want and now pleasure, and am comforted. I think, too, of the known to fame as His Excellency, the Governor of equal pleasure and happiness which will come to the the best State in the Union, which is only one remove from the Presidency of the best country in the world. By his own diligence, industry, persecutive and self-reliance, he has fully earned the condence of his constituents. No lucky stars, no chance game or accident, can make a governor out of a bobbin hoy; but the noble qualities named can, as if by the power of magic, achieve the wonderful transformation. It is true of him, as the poet has said of light in the price of this magnificent crop will oring to the meety people of the West, whose pecuniary affairs have been and are still in a very embarrassed condition. Oh, what an amount of human happing the description of the meety people of the west, whose pecuniary affairs have been and are still in a very embarrassed condition. Oh, what an amount of human happing the description of the west, whose pecuniary affairs have been and are still in a very embarrassed condition. Oh, what an amount of human happing to the west, whose pecuniary affairs have been and are still in a very embarrassed condition. mouth in all the land need be unsatisfied ;-and I am filled with worshipful gratitude to the Father and Mother of all our mercies. But then I think, too, of the villany and cupidity of soulless speculators, who, to fill their own pockets, would willingly waste this And now, ere the youthful reader closes this volume, it is the work of the work pockets, would writingly waste this let him stop and resolve to imitate the bright example of him whom we never more shall dare to call Nat. His business now is so different from that of carrying bobbins, and his position and character so far removed from that of student-boy in his father's attic, that we can only call him His Excellency, as we reverently tip our hat! But the leading characteristics of his youth are worthy of your imitation, whether you desire to pursue the path of knowledge or any other. and death. When I think of the manhood destroyed. of the domestic wretchedness engendered, of weep honorable vocation. Are you poor? So was he; ing, heart-broken wives, and suffering, depraved chil dren, all the fruit of this devilish work of turning poorer than hundreds of the boys who think that poverty stands in the way of their success. Are your advantages to acquire an education small? So were his; smaller than the opportunities of many youth who become disheartened because they are early deprived of school. Are you obliged to labor for a livelihood, so that your odd moments are few and far between? So was he; and if ever a lad could be excused from effort on this plea, it was he who to tiled and I burn not?' God have mercy on those souls. and I burn not?' God have mercy on those souls

If there is any province on earth for statute law, it Success! There it is! The worship of success is to put an eternal stop to the enslaving of human be-Success! There it is! The worship of success is the religion of the book. Gain position, (not character in the projected, and now protects and uphelds; and, has it protected, and now protects and uphelds; and, Old people, well instructed, will smile at this effort with a few noble exceptions, priests and people love to have it so, or at least seem content with this state of

mind of the future State should be merely laughed at by any of us. It is misfortune enough to have such a person as Mr. Banks our Governor, instead of having him artificial as a surface of the recent tornado, the track of which I have traced for about sixteen miles. I can assure you the half has never having him artificial as a surface of the recent tornado, and the surface of the surface o pioneer who has toiled for years till he has erected a comfortable roof over his head, built him barns, and reared him fences, planted him fruit trees and shade trees, and convenience and comfort at last crown his toil. Just at the close of the day, in the calm of a Sunday eve, the family are sitting in quiet repose, real services to the world has this man rendered? or are in joyful glee, with visiting neighbors, when the attention of one of the number is attracted to a singular appearance of the clouds, or, as in other cases, row, the slave, the pauper, the unfortunate woman, the age, would feel no loss whatever. Of course, I speak to their cellars, and are mostly saved, but the great destruction of human life.

The true lesson of Gov. Banks's career is this: that Scarceiv was the warning given till the crash carried for a quarter of a mile over the tops of forest trees, and came to the earth unhurt. He said he conducted Gov. Banks to only one remove from the torn from human bodies, of one poor infant's head remove it when Gov. Banks passed by me. Tip our ah! how little of the tale of horrors! I saw Camanwill we expend another dollar or run up another bill where the remains of the victims lie. But there are others missing, who were doubtless blown into

mine shall ever be polluted by its teachings.

J. R. ple of the wrath of a great and terrible God, instead ple of the wrath of of trying of awaren sympany, of trying of awaren sympany, of the suffering. To my apprehension, a little girl of trying to awaken sympathy and kindness in behalf tiring Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So-only two years of age, whom I had the pleasure of ciety, having seriously impaired his health by his seeing and conversing with, spoke more wisely or long-continued and valuable services in the cause, has the matter. She said, 'The naughty Hurricane stept been compelled to take a respite from his labors during his foot on our house, and broke it all to pieces.' One the summer. We trust it will prove of great service to of the clergy of Chicago-Rev. Mr. Potter-denounce both body and mind. Mr. E. H. HETWOOD will act ed a meeting to raise funds for the relief of these aufas General Agent pro tem., to whom letters should be forers as 'an insult to the whole religious communi ty,' because it was on the same night of the prayer-NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE!' The beautiful and meetings of the churches. He exhorted his people not to attend. Oh! what an utter curse is a secta erted in our poetical department, was a special fahurricane comes, does its work of destruction, and passes away, but this blighting religion is ever present, wasting the life of humanity. But even this is beginning to pass away before the genial rays of the sur One good, great and blessed effect has come of this

we are desired also to say that the \$5 received in disaster. It has unsealed the fountains of human untington should have been credited to Hiram sympathy, and many for the moment forget their creeds and sects, and in the spirit of a genuine, noble tery and Faith. The volume is handsomely printed

humanity, are doing all in their power to comfort and relieve their suffering neighbors. The immediate wants of the sufferers—so far as human power can do it-are abundantly supplied.

One incident of my journey out I think worth reording. I had a battle with a Southern slavehold three hundred and fifty miles long. He exhausted the Bible and constitutional argument in support of slavery, and finding that would neither satisfy himself nor anybody on board, he resorted to the final and cor nor any body on board, he technical and con-clusive argument of the slaveholder, 'A d-d nigger is fit for nothing but a slave.' This is exactly the gument of Northern Lord D. D. and other D. D. s who defend slavery, only the statement of the Reverends is vastly the most profane and dangerous. These smooth and sanctimonious 'men of God,' with length ened face and pious tone, tell you that 'the true ondition of the colored man-as indicated by the propi dence of God-is that of a servant."

Our discussion drew the attention of all in the car, and as the platform was entirely free, nearly all present took part. Your own name was frequent. ly pronounced, and I will not conceal the fact that some widely varying opinions were expressed in regard to your work and deserts. One very clerical looking young man took occasion to protest against such a debate in a public car. He was informed that if it displeased him, he could relieve him. self by changing cars, as pro-slavery men do some. times by changing churches. He said he did not speak for himself but for the ladies. Now the ladies I had noticed were the most attentive and interested listeners, and often the most effective speakers oo in the cause of the right. I asked, 'Have the ladies authorized you to speak for them, or is your gallantry wholly spontaneous?' The laugh of derision that came to his ear from the lips of these noble women silenced the young prelate for the hour. No doubt he found his tongue 'next Sunday.' I have put that down as one of my best anti-slavery meet ings in this tour.

I am now with our excellent friends, C. B. and Phobe Campbell: they are doing an excellent work in the West.

To-morrow we go to Cambridge, Illinois, where the friends of reform are to have another Free Convention. It is not the best season of the year for labor. yet there is more demand for my labor than I can supply.

There is very little excitement as yet on political matters. I almost doubt whether it will rise very high, Sure I am, there is little except the spoils of office awaken enthusiasın. But, then, I do not forget that the great debauch is not yet fairly open.

Yours, truly,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE 'IRRE. PRESSIBLE CONFLICT. NORTHERN EGYPTIAN LINE, Ill., June 14, 1860. MR. EDITOR-I find the following passage in the Anti-Slavery Convention speech of Wendell Phillips, as reported in your paper of the 8th inst. :- He (Lin-

coln) had never said, he had never even condescended to consider whether there is an irrepressible conflict. Mr. Phillips here speaks with more confidence than correctness. Mr. Lincoln did enunciate the same doctrine four months earlier than the distinguished Senator from New York. In his first speech of the campaign of '58, made before the Springfield Conven tion in this State on the 16th of June, he said :-

· A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall be come alike lawful in all the States, old as well a new-North as well as South. On the 25th of October of the same year, Mr

Seward delivered his Rochester speech, ent the same doctrine. Thus Mr. Lincoln takes prece dence of Mr. Seward just where Mr. Phillips would I may add, that Mr. Lincoln has defended and

fought the doctrine through, without flinching or qualification. I do not understand even Mr. Seward to have done as much. Most men thought his last speech very mild.

I enclose the proceedings of our convention, containing the entire speech, to which I beg leave to call your attention, and that of Mr. Phillips.

THE LITTLE MUSICAL WONDER FROM ESSEX. Our readers will observe, by an advertisement in another column, that Miss Story, the little girl of three years whose amazing precocity as a performer upon the melodeon and piano-forte has attracted so much attention in Salem and other parts of Essex county, is soon to visit Boston. We doubt not that her entertainments will be attended by large numbers of appreciating listeners. As the Daily Bee, of this city, truly remarks :-

"A child of three years playing not merely the air of a tune, but the complete harmony, base accoment, &c., and doing this without seeming co of the slightest effort, being able to play equa in the dark or blindfolded, is a parallel to at corded of Mozart in music, or Zerah Calbura young Safford in mathematics. And, what is more singular, we are informed that the performs do not appear to task the brain of the child in the least degree, any more than if she were an autonation. Those who have seen her say she is remarkably well-Those who have seen he developed and healthy.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JULY .- The following is the table of contents, together with nearly all the authors :- Meteorology, by D. W. Bloodgood, New York; Treasure-Trove, by Leonard Case, Jr.; A Legend of Maryland, by E. G. Squire; The Cattle to the Poet; More Words About Shelley, by William Dowe ; Clarian's Picture, by Edward Spencer; Spring; Rufus Choate, by Horatio Woodman; To the Cat Bird; The Professor's Story; Galleries of Art, by James Jackson Davis, Florence, Italy; Darwin the Origin of Species, by Prof. A. Gray; Aubrey de Vere, London; Reviews and Literary

QUAKER QUIDDITIES; or Friends in Council; A Calloquy. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee, & Co.

The author of this little volume believes that Quakerism, to be saved, must 'show its right to a distinctive place in the world's civilization, by something more significant and progressive than a formess method in its meetings, and a uniform costur It must in some way grapple with the world, and show its potency by helping the world onward. This opinion is set forth in a Colloquy in blank verse, very creditably written, and very sensibly argued.

THE CROWN OF THORNS. A Token for the Same ing. By E. H. Chapin. Boston: Published by A. Tompkins, 38 and 40, Cornhill. 1860.

To the sorrowing, this little volume is tendered, with the author's sympathy and affection. Upon its pages he has poured out some of the sentiments of his own heartfelt experience, knowing that they will find a response in theirs, and hoping that the book may do a work of consolation and of healing. Sad and seath bereavement is every where and of daily occur and we commend these eloquent and sympathetic discourses to those who have already suffered, or who may be called to suffer, by the sundering of the des est ties of life. The following is the list of top discussed :- The Three Tabernacles; The Shadow Disappointment; Life a Tale; The Christian View Sorrow; Christian Consolation in Loneliness; Resignation of the Consolation of the Consol nation; The Mission of Little Child:en; Our Relations to the Departed; The Voices of the Dead; Mystad JUNE

In his late ubstance, seve "The preter man was care cluded from the blance of supprending the state equality. Soweright," Sir, the true It tions of slave-Slavery sections States is hard instructions, as ively, the consumed frethe Territorial legislature existence to a States.

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sense is there in fact? Go and see if you there. Is the lions of these national, which white man fi free in any one Canada, and house, the ve own city, in Athens of An is there in th ments or imp against and r liberty be su States? Only cord, if it is n he National Government is even the m Ask Hyatt, w nation have t any human pe tional slave? tional, in fact Freedom only

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ent friends, C. B. and oing an excellent work idge, Illinois, where the another Free Conven-of the year for labor,

or my labor than I can ent as yet on political er it will rise very high. ot the spoils of office to en, I do not forget that airly open.

A. T. POSS ND THE 'IRRE-ONFLICT. E. Ill., June 14, 1860. llowing passage in the ch of Wendell Phillips, e 8th inst. :- He (Lir ver even condescended to

epressible conflict. h more confidence than d enunciate the same than the distinguished his first speech of the of June, he said :itself cannot stand. I not endure permanently not expect the Union at the house to fall; but

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men thought his las f our convention, con hich I beg leave to call . Phillips. A REPUBLICAN.

DER FROM ESSEX. Our vertisement in another ittle girl of three years a performer upon the attracted so much atubt not that her entery large numbers of ap-

ring not merely the sir ring not merely the sir mony, base accompani-out seeming conscious de to play equally sell-our Zerah Colburn, or s. And, what is the that the performances ain of the child in the she were an automaton-the is remarkably well-

LY.-The following is W. Bloodgood, New mard Case, Jr.; A Le-Squire; The Cattle to Shelley, by William ward Spencer; Spring; oodman; To the Ca Galleries of Art, by ce, Italy; Darwin on . A. Gray ; Vanity, by Reviews and Literary

de in Council: A Celchols, Lee, & Co. volume believes that civilization, by someogressive than a formnd a uniform costume with the world, and world onward. This y in blank verse, very sibly argued.

oken for the Sorrowton : Published by A. 11. 1860.

e volume is tendered, d affection. Upon its ing that they will find that the book may do aling. Sad and severe d of daily occurre and sympathetic diseady suffered, or who sundering of the dearis the list of topics ncles; The Shadow of The Christian View of in Loneliness; Resig-Children; Our Relaces of the Dead; Mys-

handsomely printe

MR. SUMNER'S INCONSISTENCY.

In his late speech, Mr. Sumner asserts, and, in al times repeats-

The pretension that man can hold property pretension that man can as carefully, scrupulously and completely ex-as carefully, scrupulously and completely ex-from the Constitution, so that it has no sem-from the Constitution, so that it has no sem-fully that the constitution, which is unsupported in the Constitution, by the two arguments, one in the name of by the two arguments, one in the name of Popular quality, and the other in the name of Popular eight of the control State, whether South Catolina of Russia, to order and control its own domesticutions, according to its own judgment exclusions, according to its own judgment exclusions, according to its own judgment exclusions. the convention there assemble condition of all need freedom to be the normal condition of all need freedom to be United States, and has ex-Territories of the United States, and has ex-ily denied the authority of Congress, of a territo-legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal ence to slavery in any Territory of the United If, as is here asserted, slavery has no semblance o

support in that sacred text,' what sense is there in

phrase, the irresistible PREPONDERANCE of Freethe philade the Constitution '? Can one thing be said to have a preponderance over another, where that thet has no semblance of existence? Again: what sense is there in this favorite phrase, 'Freedom national, and Slavery sectional ? Is Preedom national fact! Go into any one of the fifteen Slave States. and see if you find even the semblance of freedor there. Is the black man free there? No; four milhos of these wear chains. By what power? The ational, which struck down John Brown. Is the white man free there? Try it. Is the black man free in any one of the seventeen other States? Go to Canada, and ask him, where? Who put the courthouse, the very arsenal of liberty, of Mr. Sumner's own city, in chains, and stifled free speech in the Athens of America? The nation. What free State there in this Union not disgraced by the indictments or imprisonment of white men for speaking against and resisting national tyranny? How can berty be sustained in the freest of all the free States? Only by mob law! Ask Sanborn, of Conord, if it is not so. And where is even the mob in he National District-the place where the Federal vernment becomes the direct legislature-where is even the mob of Freedom at the National Capital? Ask Hyatt, whom the highest legislative body in the nation have made a slave, as far as it is possible for any human power to do it. And is he the only national slave? Is ' Freedom national, and Slavery sectional, in fact? No; in fact Slavery is national, and Freedom only fractional. Freedom is not even sectional in this country. But how is it in principle i All natural principles are, of course, universal. They are not national in any proper sense of that term, unless they are nationally sustained. According to the Chicago 'true principle,' each State is perfectly free to have slaves or not. Fifteen States choose slavery under the same national sanction that seventeer States choose freedom. And if that 'true principle accepts the fugitive slave law, then the nation rather es to slavery, there being naturally more slavery in the 'free States' than freedom in the slave States, as the class doomed to slavery are nationally free ne where. Hence, in principle, (i. e., according to the true principle,') as well as in fact, Freedom is less national than Slavery; certainly not more national The Republican interpretation of this favorite motto, s ever maintained by that party, and as distinctly announced at Chicago, is, -Slavery in all the State that prefer it, but Liberty in the Territories; Liberty there, however, for none whom the States may doom o Slavery. Slavery in the nation proper, Liberty outside the nation proper; and really not even Liberty there, so long as any State chooses to doom any ertion of its citizens to Slavery, and the Federal cent is keen enough to track the fugitive.

How can slavery be even sectional in principle, ex-

cept it be constitutional? How constitutional, if it has no semblance of support in that sacred text'? According to Mr. Sumner's 'true principle' announced at Chicago, which 'makes Freedom national and Slavery sectional," 'each State has the right to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively'-that is, each State has the right to establish and perpetuate Slavery, if it choose to do so. What right has it? Has it a natural right? Has it a constitutional right? Where, then, is the sanction of this pretension, by brother lays violent hands upon a brother To ask these questions is humiliating. But it is clear there can be but one response. There is no sanction for such a pretension; no ordinance for it, or title. The pretension is as much without foundation in the Constitution as it is without foundation in nature." Ah, here it is! 'STATE RIGHTS!' State rights to do what the Constitution forbids-what natural justice forbids! But Mr. Sumner says, 'State equality is

properly put aside. How? Assuming the pretension of property in man ur der the Constitution, you slap in the face the whole theory of State equality; for you disclose a gigantic inequality between the slave States and the free States. And, assuming the equality of the States in the House as elsewhere, you slap in the face the whole retraction of recent in the constitution of the state in the state hole pretension of property in man under the Con-

So, 'State equality is properly put aside' to make from for 'the pretension of property in man'! But, then, that Chicago 'true principle' restores State rereignty, by which 'every just claim of the slave States is harmonized . . . under the Constitution, . . . not questioning the exclusive right of each State to stablish and perpetuate slavery ! '-though, 'it is not too much to say that there is not in the Constitution one sentence, phrase or word-not a single suggestion, hint, or equivocation, even-out of which any such pretension can be justified; while great national acts and important contemporaneous declarations in the Convention which framed the Constitution, in difent forms of language, and also controlling rules interpretation, render this pretension impossible' If the right of property in man is equally repughant to nature and to the Constitution, as Mr. Sumter claims, where do any people of any State obtain the right to exercise this prerogative, if they choose

Looking juridically for one moment at this ques Looking juridically for one moment at this ques-tion, we shall be brought to the conclusion, according to the admission of the courts and jurists, first in Europe, and then in our own country, that slavery can be derived from no doubtful word or mere preten-sion, but only from pleas and appeals recognition. can be derived from no doubtful word or mere preten-sion, but only from clear and special recognition.

"The state of slavery," said Lord Mansfield, pro-nouncing judgment in the great case of Somersett,
"is of such a nature that it is incapable of being in-troduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only by positive law. It is so odious, that nothing can be suffered to support it but soutifue law."—that is, exsuffered to support it but positive law"—that is, express words of a written text; and this principle, which commends itself to the enlightened reason, has been adopted by several courts in the slave States. At the adoption of the Constitution, this rule, promulgated in the Court of the King's Bench, by the voice of the most fluid and provided in the Court of the King's Bench, by the tore of the most finished magnetrate in hogher matery, was as well known in our country as any principle of the common law; especially was it known to the eminent lawyers in the Convention; nor was it too much to say, that the Constitution was framed with this rule on slavery as a guide.

There being no such positive law in the Constitu tion, by what principle can there exist any slavery under it? 'The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.' Both the people and the States are subject to the Constitution and the laws passed in conformity therewith; consequently, neither the people nor the State under the

tution can establish slavery. That which cannot be without 'positive law,' and

tinue slavery.

The English Constitution probably did not express ly prohibit slavery, but slavery was of such a nature that nothing could be suffered to support it but this supreme positive law. Of course, this could not, for God's law of natural right cannot be set aside by Christian people, and cannot ask them to come up chance enough for being inserted, amid the press of

to a standard they ignore.

The Somersett decision was a statement of English common law, then (1772) as much in force here as there. By it slavery was there abolished: was it not soundered in his own person from the embodiment of the malice of the Slave Power, one cannot but wonder at sound to the soun equally so here? All the Colonial charters expressly stated that the laws of the Colonies should 'not be stated that the laws of the Colonies should 'not be repugnant, or contrary to, but, as nearly as circumstances would allow, comformable to the laws, statutes and rights of our Kingdom of England.' (See Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery, Chap. III.) Had slavery any legal existence in 1776, the Declaration of Independence would have abolished it; for that was, virtually, the constitutional law of the people. But slavery has never had the sanction of positive law in virtually, the constitutional law of the people. But slavery has never had the sanction of positive law in any State of this Union. Calhoun so stated; Senator Mason in 1850, in the Senate, so declared; and Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, in his late speech in the House, said the same had been repeated a day or two previous. It is a fact of which Mr. Sumner cannot be ignorant. There being, then, no positive law for slavery in the Federal or State Constitutions, where is the right of each State to establish or continue it? No where. The Republican party, at Chicago, knew it was recognizing a base falsehood, and betraying the dearest interests of humanity, when it asserted that 'right.' Mr. Sumner knows it, and states it in this

It may be that this fanguage is meant to apply only to the Territorial question, and not to the Constitution of the United States proper. But if the Constitution does not permit any man in the Territories to do what he pleases, except when he pleases to do right, how does it permit any body of men in the A. HOGEBOOM. do right, how does it permit any body of men in the capacity of a State to do what they please, except they SHEDS CORNERS, N. Y., June 22d, 1860. please to do right? It emphatically declares itself to may be their will, constitutionally or otherwise expressed. There is no decent evasion of the fact, that supreme law of the land, makes impossible in the Monday evening, June 18th, 1860, which was organ-Territories, it makes equally impossible in the States. ized by choice of John J. Sm.th as Chairman, and The same is true of the law of natural right. It is also true of the natural law and the Constitution together. The sphere of the natural law is universal be an expression of thought and sentiment with reftwo laws are supreme. The Constitution declares itself the supreme law in the States; it cannot be any ing resolutions:—
more than supreme in the Territories; therefore, I repeat, what the Constitution prohibits in the Territories which were the choice inheritance of Hon. Charles selves. But neither Congress for a Territory, nor for ate June 4th, 1860. a State, nor any State legislature, can pass any law, or make any provision contrary to the Federal Constitution. What that forbids Congress to do for a Territory, it forbids a legislature or any other body to do

—the barbarism of slavery. But passing by the facts

the common law of nature. Mr. Sumner says,

the Territories, then, for the same reason, it must be hood and citizenship-our 'equality before the law'wherever it goes, then, being opposed to slavery, and age of our hearts. in favor of freedom, it necessarily carries freedom Mr. Nell said,-From these resolutions, compli-

Territories is confirmed by the Constitution, which, to the late Rev. THEODORE PARKER:of the citizens of this Republic.

member, and to which he has repeatedly voted supplies. Why, in behalf of the four millions in bonds, John S. Rock, and Rev. J. Sella Martin addressed has he never demanded their restoration? Can he the meeting in support of the resolutions-when, on think of nothing, can he do nothing, to restore those motion, they were unanimously adopted, copies or-natural and constitutional rights? Can he do no dered addressed to Hon. Charles Sumner and to Mrs. more than make such speeches as this, inconsistent Parker, and their publication solicited in newspapers and confused, and ending with endorsing, as the 'true of this city and elsewhere. principle, States rights to perpetuate the sum of all villanies as long as they choose? Then let him Charles P. Taylor, Secretary. resign his seat to some one who has the ability to propose some measure for the removal of this curse, A procession of nine wagons, one carriage,

and friendly to humanity; but he is a member of they can enjoy the blessings of freedom and a genuine which is not included in positive law, cannot be 'the white man's party'—the party which is ready to popular sovereignty.

at all in a legal sense. All State laws are subordinate sacrifice the negro, at any moment, for the sake of to the Pederal Constitution, as much so as are all in-dividual or corporation laws in each State subordinate of being friendly to freedom, but has its white victim to the State Constitution. Individuals or corporations cannot do what the State Constitution does not sanction, and what cannot be done without that sanction. No man can in any State do what cannot be done crimes the invasion of the slave States to give just without the sanction of the Federal Constitution, ex-tept that sanction be given; as to establish or con-party is corrupting the men whom the Democratic party could not reach.

Cambridge, June 11, 1860. J. H. FOWLER.

MR. SUMNER'S ARGUMENT. I would say much in relation to the merits of Mr Sumner's great argument of June 4th, but even s positive or expressed human law; but we are dealing sumner's great argument of June 4th, but even a with Mr. Sumner and the admitted principles of a brief note from an obscure source will stand little

When we consider what Senator Sumner has et

right.' Mr. Sumner knows it, and states it in this portray the barbarism of slavery; and yet one could right.' Mr. Sumner knows it, and states it in this speech, when he goes out of his way to endorse that Chicago platform. He repeats it as follows:—

of that system. Impelled by a love of truth and by · Claiming for all the largest liberty of a true civ- a high-toned philanthropy, his speech was made the ilization, it [the Constitution] compresses all within the constraints of Justice; nor does it allow any man to do what he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

A. HOGEBOOM.

e the supreme law of the States, no matter what TRIBUTE OF COLORED CITIZENS TO SUM.

whatever the Constitution of the United States, 'the of Boston was held in the Joy-Street Church on

umanity; the sphere of the Federal Constitution erence to the recent speech in Congress of their illusis the whole country. In these two spheres, these trious Senator, Hon. Charles Sumner. He then intwo laws are supreme. The Constitution declares troduced William C. Nell, who submitted the follow-

tories, it also prohibits in the States. The only con- Sumner, its characteristic fruits blossomed out in his stitutional difference between a Territory and a State efforts for equal school rights of the colored children is, that, in the former, 'Congress may make all need. of Boston, and through many other channels of beful rules,' while in the latter it can make those only nevolence and reform, here in his native city; elsewhich come within the special expressed provisions of where, and in Congress, culminating in that eloquent the Constitution; others being left to the States them- and noble speech delivered in the United States Sen-

for a State. The same is true of the prohibitions of of Southern slavery, so abundantly cited by him in illustration, the speech has a special significance for us at the present time, inasmuch as prominent Sena-'If the Barbarism of Slavery, in all its five-fold wrong, is really embodied in the Constitution, so as to be beyond the reach of prohibition, either Congressional or local, in the Territories, then, for the same reason, it must be beyond the reach of prohibition or abolition, even by local authority, in the States themselves; and just so long as the Constitution continues unchanged, Territories and States must alike be open to all its blasting influences.' by all other citizens, native and adopted; while this This rule is two-edged. If slavery is really so pro- great speech of our distinguished Senator not only hibited by the Constitution as to place it beyond the portrays and denounces the outrages of Southern power of Constitutional or local law to establish it in slavery, but is redolent with recognitions of our manbeyond the power of establishment, or continuance a speech, though too radical for politicians and par-even, by local authority of the States themselves. If the Constitution, being pro-slavery, carries slavery we tender to Hon. Charles Sumner the grateful hom-

wherever it goes, whether into States or Territories.

Now, the Chicago platform, endorsed by Mr. Sumbe deemed an inappropriate transition to award a brief ner as his 'true principle,' has explicitly 'denied the tribute to a recently departed friend, who, if now in authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or the fiesh, would have promptly enunciated from lips of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery of glowing rhetoric an earnest commendation of Mr. in any Territory of the United States'; and Mr. Sumner's speech; and he would, therefore, submit Sumner adds, 'Thus the normal condition of the for endorsement of the meeting a resolution relative

when it is extended over them, RENDERS SLAVERY IM- Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Theodore Par-POSSIBLE, while it writes upon the soil and engraves ker, we mourn the loss of an ever-vigilant, devoted, upon the rock everywhere the law of impartial free- noble-hearted friend. Independent of his multifaridom, without distinction of color or race.' If the ous offerings for the good of mankind, we remember, Constitution confirms the natural law or condition of specially, (for how can we forget?) his Herculean and a Territory, and makes slavery impossible there; if neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, nor and '54, when the Fugitive Slave Law established a any individuals, can give legal existence to slavery in reign of terror in Poston and throughout the counany Territory, being prohibited by the laws of Natural try. As President of the Boston Vigilance Commit Justice and by the Constitution of the United States; tee, he was as watchful as Argus with his hundred how can a State, which grows up out of such Terri- eyes, and as executive as was Briæreus with as many tory, solely by virtue of these two ordinances, Nature hands. The scenes consequent upon the hunting of and the Constitution, do that thing? And what be- William and Ellen Craft—the rendition of Thomas comes of the slavery established in all those new Sims and Anthony Burns—his words and deeds at States which were once Territories of the United Faneuil Hall, Music Hall, United States Court House, States? What becomes of the other part of this &c.; -in the highways and byways of the city and true principle, that each State has a right to essuburbs, or protecting the flying fugitive in his own tablish slavery at its own option exclusively? And house, in times of imminent personal peril. Indeed, when, as Mr. Sumner well knows, and indirectly af- wherever his voice or hand could assist those who firms, slavery had no legal existence in any one of the would escape, or foil the attempt of those who would thirteen original States when the Constitution was betray, there was he sure to be found, abundant in adopted, how could it, under such a Constitution and such restrictions, get any legal existence in any part of the country, at any subsequent period? Mani-Brown and party at Harper's Ferry, completed a pubfeetly, it never could, and has none to this day; lie record consistent with his own chosen language,—therefore, the recognition of the right of each State. I love my God, Father and Mother of the white to establish it, or to continue it, is a base surrender of the natural and constitutional rights of a large class of America to be trod under the hoof of slaveholders of the citizens of this Republic.

And slave-drivers? These doings and sayings now well up to the surface of our memories, invoking the all persons with the highest safeguards of a citizen.' tribute due to him, who, though dead, yet speaketh He knows that those safeguards are all practically to encourage all who would be faithful in the battle struck down by the government of which he is a high between Freedom and Slavery.

JOHN J. SMITH, Chairman.

which is 'sanctioned by nothing,' or who has the meanness to submit to it with some show of concently passed through Keokuk, Iowa, bound for Madisistency.

Son county in that State. The people were exiles
I presume Mr. Sumner is naturally an honest man from Kentucky, and were in pursuit of homes where

White Girl Kidnapped and Enslayed.—One of those outrageous occurrences that disgrace humanity, occurred at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 12th inst. The facts in the case are these: Miss Mary January of Ruatan, whose inhabitants are greatly dissatisfied with the recent cession of the Bay Islands to Hondray, fair complexion, has been living at the Belmont House, in Belmont, Kansas Territory, for the last ten months doing work as a free white servant girl. On the 12th inst., with a portion of her hard earnings, she crossed the ferry to St. Joseph to do some trading. Soon after landing, she was watched by two men who knew her, and who had often seen her at Belmont. They went before an officer, and made affidavit that she was a slave, and belonged to one Mr. Trott, of Lexington, Mo. A warrant was issued, but the officer, after seeing and talking with Mary, was convinced that she was not a slave, and refused to make the arrest. The Marshal was then sent for, who performed the humiliating and degrading act, and she was lodged in jail. Mr. Trott was telegraphed to, and came on, and claimed that she was a slave, and belonged to the estate of one Mr. Counsellor of Lexington, Mo., of which he was administrator. He then paid Messrs. Toole and Evins for their services, and without trial, save the affidavit of these two men, he started with her for the interior of the land of whips and chains.

The Fate of a Returned Fuoritive Slave.—A Richmond (Va.) correspondence of New York Tribuse.

FILLIBUSTER WALKER. The New Creams of Rustan, whose inhabitants are greatly dissatisfied for the land of whath stays that Gen. Wm. Walker has gone to the laland of them they constantly destinated with the recent cession of the pay listants are greatly dissatisfied in the April distants are greatly dissatisfied in the training in train another expection of Entire to Hon. Geo. Ashmun, (published in the Springfield Republican,) in effect, that the question as to the specified Republican, in feet, that the question as to the specified Republican,

The Pate of a Returned Fugitive Slave.—A Richmond (Va.) correspondent sends the following account of the sale of a slave, just returned to that city from New York, under the Fugitive Slave Law:

'At Sullivan & Co's auction rooms I noticed an unusually intelligent appearing darkey awaiting his turn to come under the auctioneer's hammer, and upon inquiry I was informed that he was a fugitive just returned from New York city, and was the property of Mr. Christopher Satchell, of Accomac. His owner was present, and upon being introduced to him, he informed me that 'Jim' was one of thirty in his 'family,' and is the only one that ever descried him, it seems that he, unbeknown to his master, could read and write well, and that he had for some time been in correspondence with a free colored woman in New York, with whom he had arranged to make his escape to Canada. The old man discovered Jim's absence, learned he had fled, and, exceeding wroth, pursued him to New York, easily and quietly recaptured him, and returned with him in care of a U. S. Marshal to Richmond. Runaways bring small prices generally, but Jim was knocked down for \$1,330, and he now goes to Tennessee. Satchell is a man well advanced in vears, ol large wealth, has no family or near relations. THE FATE OF A RETURNED FUGITIVE SLAVE .-- A goes to Tennessee. Satchell is a man well advanced in years, of large wealth, has no family or near rela-tives, and intends, as he told me, at his death to free all of his slaves, and give each sufficient to start him-self in the world.

THE CAPTURE OF SLAVERS. Our steamers sta-tioned off the coast of Cuba have lately been doing an active business in the line of capturing slavers. In the months of April and May, the following captures

Bark Wildfire, 519 negroes April 26, Bark William, French Bark, 550 "

May 9. Bark William, 550 "

Total, 1569

Total, 1569

This certainly indicates that the slave trade in Cuba is in a very flourishing condition, for it is not to be supposed that these captures form any large proportion to the steady current of importation. At the same time, well informed men agree in saying that the fitting out of slavers in the port of New York is now going forward with unusual activity. The two-fold necessity of preventive and remedial measures, in reference to this monstrous traffic, was never more urgent than at the present time. The subject \$200 for the best Legal Essax on the following questing the limited notice through the press of the above offer, I am now taking measures to thoroughly adversures the same, and of consequence extend the time, which is hereby extended to the 10th day of August, 1860.

The \$100 and \$200 Prizes!!

In consequence of the limited notice through the press of the above offer, I am now taking measures to thoroughly adversures the same, and of consequence extend the time, which is hereby extended to the 10th day of August, 1860.

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In consequence of the limited notice through the press of the above offer, I am now taking measures to thoroughly adversures to the above offer, I am now taking measures to the above offer, I am now taking measures to thereson t were, in reference to this monstrous traffic, was never more urgent than at the present time. The subject has no sectional bearings, but involves the interests and the good name of the whole country. If indifference on the part of Congress should be shown much longer, the evil may intrench and extend itself entirely beyond control, and the full re-opening of the traffic in this country become inevitable.

My offer is \$100 for the best Popular Essay and \$200 for the best Legal Essay on the following questions, viz.:—

1. In what, if any, cases, does the Constitution permit the Senate of the United States to coerce witnesses for information to merely aid legislation?

FREEDOM OF SPEECH SOUTH .- A straggling fellow, passing himself off as a white man, but believed to be a free negro, was soundly whipped at Kingsville, by seterday, between two and three o'clock, in the afternoon, by Mr. B. Franklin Cole, from the firm of Strous, Hartman, Hofflin & Co., of Baltimore.

Mr. Cole overheard Hare say that Maryland was an Abblitic State in the part of the strong that the state of the strong that the strong t

Abolition State, in a boastful way. He immediately gave it the lie, and made toward him. Some words gave it the he, and made toward min. Some words ensued, during which the true-hearted (!) Baltimorean manfully stood his ground, and the straggler gave abundant evidence of his being an Abolitionist of the abundant evidence of his being an Abolitionist of the most low and dirty character. Soon it was suspicioned that he was but an impudent free negro, from some Northern locality. This he acknowledged, upon being pushed up a little. Mr. Cole then took him saide, into an apartment of the Kingsville Hotel, made him peel off, and gave him the limit of the law, well filled, pressed down and shaken together, upon his bare back.—Sumter (S. C.) Watchman, May 7th.

On the 25th ult. Lord Brougham visited the Free Library Building in Liverpool. The clerk of the works having intimated to Lord Brougham that he, perhaps, could present to his Lordship an instance of the results of his Lordship's labors on the slave-trade which very likely he had not seen before, the noble Lord said that he should be much gratified in availing himself of the opportunity, whereupon Mr. Cririe introduced to his Lordship an intelligent African, who, many years ago, was released from Slavery, and, comtroduced to his Lordship an intelligent African, who, many years ago, was released from Slavery, and, coming over to this country, eventually served a seven years' apprenticeship to a bricklayer, and was now employed in the building as an intelligent and active artisan in that capacity. Lord Brougham warmly shook the man by the hand, and entered into an animated conversation with him, expressing the delight and gratification it afforded him to see him as a free artisan from Africa among English laborers. He again cordially shook the man by the hand, and made him a present in money. The latter replied in simple but exceedingly grateful terms, stating that had it not been for the exertions of his Lordship, he should very likely not have been in his present position. likely not have been in his present position.

Another Arctic Search. Mr. William P. Snow, an Englishman, announces his intention to make a summer search for further evidence as to the fate of the Frankin expedition. He wishes to find what became of those who landed under Crozier's command. He has much encouragement, many offers of assistance, and several volunteers. His plan is to go round the Cape of Good Hope, thence by way of China, and on his return to come through Baffin's Bay, and so carry the British flag round the globe by the Arctic route.

To the Friends Of Fugitive slave into the command of the first plan is to go the command of the globe by the Arctic route.

the Arctic route.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN VIRGINIA. The Washington Constitution gives currency to a statement that a vigilance committee, composed of one hundred and fifty persons, has been formed in Orange county, Virginia, for the purpose of ridding the county of certain disreputable characters who are suspected of various crimes, the principal being dealing with slaves, and inciting the latter to steal. Several of the suspected persons were arrested last week, and ordered suspected persons were arrested last week, and ordered to leave. One of them was first publicly whipped.

The Japanese, when in Baltimore, were rudely The Japanese, when in Baltimore, were rudely treated by the mob of rowdies who rule that city. They were assailed with cries of 'Nigger,' that being a term which in Baltimore embodies more contempt than any other. The Embassadors drew the curtains of their carriages to shut out the vulgar abuse of the crowd. At the fire engine display they were hustled and elbowed into the rear of the platform, where they could not see. While they were at the fireworks in the evening, two awords were stolen from the rooms of the Embassy. These bore the insignia of the rank of the owners on the scabbard, and the loss of them endangers the life of the owners on their return. The Mayor of Baltimore has offered the enormous reward of \$50 for their recovery. All these things are in character with the pro-slavery metropolis of Maryland. naracter with the pro-slavery metropolis of Maryland. It was there that a Republican meeting was broken up by the same mob that shouted 'Nigger' to the Japanese. In Maryland, said Mr. Butler, in his speech at the Charleston Convention, 'men cannot vote their sentiments without fear of the pistol and bludgeon.' The only freedom allowed there is the freedom of abuse, vulgarity and mobocracy.

For the telegraph the other day announced that a slave had just been burned at the stake, in Georgia. From the Atlanta Intelligencer we learn the particulars of the affair, which of themselves, however, contain nothing especially worthy of notice. The negro murdered his master, and the people murdered him. But a remark by the editor of the paper named is suggestive. After saying that 'Mr. Smith'—the mater—thad treated this negro with great kindness, had raised him and never struck him a lick,' he thus goes on: 'He was doubtless demented, and instigated by the devil. He is now in eternity, no doubt, and his fate should be an awful warning to others of his color who are alike ungrateful.'—New York Iribans. The telegraph the other day announced that a

Dean Gilbert, a resident of Prescott, Mass. about 50 years of age, balanced a rock, weighing nearly a ton and a half, and propped it up with a piece of board, on the 10th instant. He then crawled under, kicked away the board, and the rock fell, crushing him to death.

undersigned has determined to supply the Clergy of the country, each one of them, with a copy of

THE GREAT SPEECH OF THE COUNTRY! ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS is required for this purpose. Such friends of freedom as desire to share with me the pleasure of this undertaking, may enclose their subscriptions to my friend, the Hon. SAMUEL E. SEWALL, No, 46 Washington street, Boston.

THADDEUS HYATT.

Washington Jail, June 13, 1860.

TIME EXTENDED.

The \$100 and \$200 Prizes!!

lation?

3. In what, if any, cases, does the Constitution permit the Senate of the United States to investigate alleged crime to merely aid legislation?

Essays not to exceed 40 pages octavo, long primer. The POPULAR ESSAYS to be sent to the Hon. S. E. SEWALL, No. 46 Washington street, Boston. The LEGAL ESSAYS to EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., No. 79 Nassau street, New York.

Esch Essay to be submitted with a motto attached. The name and address of the writer to be in a scaled envelope, bearing the motto of the Essay.

THADDEUS HYATT.

Washington Jail, June 5, 1850.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS. Wendell Phillips, for pledge of May, 1859, and also for pledge of May, 1860—\$100 each, \$200 0 Francis Jackson, for pledge of May, 1860, 200 0 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

MILFORD. H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak in Milford, (Mass.) Sunday, July 1st MILFORD, N. H .- PARKER PILLSBURY and H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak in Milford, N. H., Sun-

day, July 8. VERMONT -WW. WELLS BROWN a lecturing tour in the State of Vermont, where he intends remaining, and will visit the principal towns. Friends of the cause, wishing him to lecture in their localities, can write to Rev. N. R. Johnston, Tops-

ham, Orange Co., Vt. Miss SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Auti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the lower Town Hall, at Andover, on Sunday, July (Between Union and Hanover Streets,)

WRIGHT will lecture in Dodsworth Hall, New York city, on Sunday next, July 1st. He will also lecture in Millford, Mass., on Sun-

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will address the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society at Music Hall, Sunday foreneon, July 1.

MARTHA S. P. STORY, of Essex, aged three years!

There will be an exhibition of this little Musical genius, at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, Boston, for a few days, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M. Commencing on TUESDAY, July 8.

All who desire to see rare musical gifts developed in mere infancy, should visit this exhibition. The proceeds to be used for her musical education.

Admission 25 cents children 10 cents.

Admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

Tickets to be had at the bookstore of Ticknon & Figure Washington and School streets; at Dirson & Co's Music Store, 277 Washington street, and at the door of the Hall. DIED-In this city, June 18, Mr. RICHARD BRUCE

aged 60.

June 24, Miss Susan Johnson York, aged 34.

In Kingston, R. I., June 21, Miss RUTH BABCO
BANNISTER, aged 29.

PARKER AND PHILLIPS. MINIATURE Photographs of Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, executed in beautiful style, have just been published. Price only 15 cts. For 30 cents in stamps, one of each will be sent in a letter, post-paid, to any address. Liberal discount to those who desire to aid in circulating them.

Address R. THAYER, at this office.

Anti-Tobacco Publications. THE Publications of the American Anti-Tobacco Society are for sale at Nos. δ_s 9 and 13, Corn-hill, Boston, and also at the Depository, Fitchburg,

Mass.
Among them are the following:
Six Tracts for Young America, or Boys.
A variety of Tracts for Raisers, Sellers, Smokers,
Chewers, and Snuffers.
A variety for Ladies, Clergymen, Physicians and

others.

The Zeological Temperance Convention; The Rev. Solomon Spittle; Uncle Tobey's Stories about Tobacco, for Youth and Schools of all sorts; Anti-Tobacco Envelopes, and a variety of handsome Cards, large and small, for Bands of Hope.

June 22.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS Hygienic Establishment.

Nos. 63 and 65, COLUMBIA STREET.

BROOKLYN, L. I. THIS Institution is open Summer and Winter for the reception of patients and boarders. The Doctor brings to his sid eight years' experience in the Hydropathic practice, and he has no hesitation in saying that he has the largest out-door practice of any 'Water Cure' Physician in the country. To boarders, or parties visiting New York, this House offers superior inducements, as the location is very desirable, being only fifteen minutes' walk from the Astor House. Accompodations and table, excellent. Astor House. Accommodations and table, excellent, and at one half the price charged at the Hotels,
Address GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., Physician and sole Proprietor.

READ THIS.

THE subscriber will furnish copies of the following Likenesses in response to orders accompanied with the cash, viz:—

Lithograph of THEODORE PARKER,

JOHN BROWN, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

MENDELL PHILLIPS,

THADDEUS HYATT. now in press, and soon to be published by C. H. Brainard, both in the highest style of the celebrated

Brainard, both in the highest style of the cartist D'Avignon, each of these for one dollar Also on hand, a few copies each of the Photographs of John Brown, Lydia Maria Child, and Thedore Parker, each for 50 cents. These will be safely mailed without additional cost.
Send your orders to WILLIAM C. NELL, 221
Washington street.
June 15.

tf

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.'

THE LIGHT OF OUR HOME. A BEAUTIFUL picture of a beautiful female child, drawn from life by Thomas M. Johnston, and photographed by Black & Batchelder. Price, One Dollar.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the

C. H. BRAINARD, 322 Washington street, at the store of Elliot & White.

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Directly opposite the Old South Church. WEDDING BILLETS, 'At Home,' &c. WEDDING ENVELOPES, in great variety.

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WEDDING CAKE BOXES, new styles. MOURNING NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES. ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

eop6m. PROUTY & MEARS'S

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DARLOR GRATES in great variety, embracing more than sixty different patterns, varying in prices from three to sixty-five dollars.

PARLOR STOVES of superior designs, including the PORTABLE HOT-AIR RADIATING PARLOR GRATE, the most elegant heating apparatus for drawing-rooms and parlors ever invented.

COOKING-STOVES of the latest and most approved patterns, including the 'Clipper Improved,' 'Mount

DINING-ROOM STOVES, with ovens, including the ' Beauty,' of new and chaste design, and in its operation entirely superior to any cast iron ' Parlor Oven Stove' ever introduced into this market.

A large assortment of Office and Shop Stoves; Castings for the PROUTY & MEARS'S Stoves and Furnaces, &c. &c.

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For cash or approved credit.

New Edition of a Great Work. HELPER OUTDONE BY JUDGE STROUD IN HIS MASTERLY WORK,

A SKETCH OF THE SLAVE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. Dr. Wayland says of it, in a letter to the author, 'I wish there was a copy of it in every family in the United States. No work could be more timely, or better serve the purposes of humanity.'
We want 500 Agents to sell this work during the present Presidential campaign. No more effective document can be circulated. Price, \$1. Large discount to agents.

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No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
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THAYER & ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHERS

Wholesale Booksellers, 114 & 116 WASHINGTON ST. Mch16 tf BOSTON, MASS.

Where new is your God? Work, ye slaves! obey your masters; Work while ye can stand; Curses on ye, all disasters, In this slave-tilled land !

Work! or, on your backs still falling, Stripes shall bring the gore; Think not while on God ve're calling. Blood shall flow no more!

What to us are God and Heaven What are shows like these What care we for sins forgiven? We do as we please!

Work, ye slaves! aye, work on faster; Serve our royal will; Bow the neck : behold the master : He's the power to kill !

Night is come; leave off till morning; Be here at break of day; Hear us now; we give fair warning; See that ye obey ! Carlisle, Mass.

For the Liberator. TO THEODORE PARKER. Servant of the Lord, well done! Thou hast uttered life's last prayer! Thou the Christian race hast won! Rest from earthly toil and care!

Thou a brother and a friend Wast to all the human race .-Thy great influence didst lend Each to make an heir of grace.

Thou a mighty work hast wrought,-Taught the world what it should know .-Stirred the human mind to thought .-Made things dark with light to glow.

Nobly thou life's storms hast braved, Borne the cross, the shame despised'; Many an erring soul hast saved-Bigotry's strong hold surprised. Scribes and Pharisees have scorned,

As their fathers did of yore; But a brighter day has dawned, And is 'shining more and more.'

Though thou sleepest far away, Thou art speaking to us still,-Urging us, in wisdom's way, Life's great duties to fulfil. JUSTITIA. Boston, June, 1860.

From the Boston Traveller. THEODORE PARKER'S LAST THOUGHTS. · God knows I'm not afraid to die,

The sage of Nature sighs, As waning life bedims his eye, And wafts him to the skies. · My work on earth seems but half done,

My talents half employed; And yet, before this setting sun Life will be null and void.

'I've asked my conscience what to do. And what to leave undone; That, I've endeavored to pursue While this, I've tried to shun, Of course, I've erred. And who has not?

Say-Christian, Jew, or Turk! Our faults are of one common lot-Around each one they lurk. 'They're of the head, not of the heart :-

My love to God and man Has made my aim, my earthly part, To end as I began.

'My body leave upon these shores, This ancient, classic land, Which from its ample, liberal stores Has reared a mighty band.

To Heaven my soul its way will wend. Whence it received its birth, And came with this frail frame to blend, This organ built of earth.

Let no procession tramp behind My soul-deserted vase : Humility best suits my mind; A pageant's out of place.

· May no carved monolith unreas Its crest o'er my remains; A eulogy may no one hear Pronounced in fulsome strains

· Read at my grave the promises To meek, pure hearts alone ; Only my name and age inscribe

Upon the grey, plain stone. And now, my friends, adieu! adieu! Let pomp be far removed!

Remember me to all the true, The loving and the loved ! 'My mind its mission will complete

Beyond the ocean wave; "Twill hover o'er the old retreat-For that there is no grave.

. Then, give them all my last farewell, Till we can meet again, Where there can be no funeral knell, No sorrow, tears nor pain."

NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE! Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee! E'en though it be a cross That raiseth me; Still all my song shall be,-Nearer, my God, to Thee,

Though, like the wanderer, The sun gone, down, Darkness be over me. My rest a stone ; Yet in my dreams I'd be Nearer my God, to Thee,-Nearer to Thee!

There let the way appear Steps unto heaven. All that Thou sendest me, In mercy given; Angels to beckon me Nearer, my God, to Thee,-

Nearer to Thee ! Then with my waking thoughts, Bright with Thy praise Out of my stony griefs, Bethels I'll raise So by my woes to be Nearer, my God, to Thee,-

Nearer to Thee! Or if on joyful wing, Cleaving the sky, Sun, moon, and stars forgot, Upward I fly: Still all my song shall be,-Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee!

THE LIBERATOR.

JOHN BROWN'S MEN. Boston, Mass., June 1, 1860.

EDITOR OF LIBERATOR:

Standard may be found, in a letter from Philadelphia, these words, written in relation to John son witnessed the brutal murder of old Mr. Denton Brown's men,-those heroic hearts that ceased to who was shot down at his own door in his night beat at Harper's Ferry:— What an extraordinary clothes, while civilly answering the interrogatories clothes. ordinary man, John Brown, was the centre! The more we hear and know of them, the more we find gomery and company, in search of some sto in these people to admire. Each one was a hero in perty, the U. S. Deputy Marshal, John Little, asked himself, and worthy of a special chapter in the great Anderson if he was come back to give bail. 'Yes,' record which history will make up of this transac-tion.' We were forcibly struck with the truth of the above, having just turned from the perusal of the letters and papers of one of the best and bravest of that cial. It is almost needless to say, respect for authoribrave band, viz: Jereniah Goldsmith Anderson. ty was very little about that time. Anderson was There was so much of striking and original matter in one of the five to whom, under Capt. Montgomery, the composition of this young soul, it seemed that a is due the honor of first firing upon Federal troops few gleanings from letters, &c., might not be uninter- while employed in the service of slavery.

known in the course of gathering up the biographical and that nothing but his principles, and the necessity materials of our noble friends and comrades, and that of self-defence, drove him to take up arms. Like is, that but one of the seventeen white men who peaceable men generally, he used them effectually fought or fell at Harper's Ferry, Va., was of alien when compelled to. During a period of six months birth or parentage.

This young man was the only one of the party, black successful. Nearly all the Federal soldiers were or white, who was not born in the United States. recruits from Buford's ruffians. All of the whites, so far as we have been able to trace their parentage, were of revolutionary stock. Many through exposure, left Kansas for Iowa, in the sumof the grandparents were soldiers and actors in the mer of '58, where he stayed till fall. He returned American struggle. Several of them were of South- to the South, and again was compelled to take arms

J. G. Anderson, who fell by the side of Capt. Brown and Aaron D. Stevens, first opened the cycle Brown, was born April 17th, 1833, in Putnam Co., Indiana, and was therefore twenty-six years and six and forcibly emancipating eleven of God's poor chilmonths old when he died fighting for human freedom. dren. From that time, Anderson devoted himself to He was the fourth in command at Harper's Ferry, the slave. He was Capt. Brown's attendant through and had charge of the bridge when the train was all the months that followed. He visited the Eas stopped on the night of the sixteenth.

to a remark made to him about Anderson, who was for which he was laboring. His last letter to his said, a short time since—'Anderson was one of the forth in the 'Public Life of Capt. John Brown. bravest of my men, and modest as brave. Sincere, By the date it will be seen it was written eighteen truthful and courageous, no man in camp inspired days before the Harper's Ferry outbreak. more respect, or won more quickly the confidence of his comrades.' These are proud words for so young a man to win from men like Capts. Brown and Mont-

hind him. After the war was over, he removed to Harden county, Ky. Here his second daughter, Anna, married John Anderson, the father of our hero. The father of John Anderson was a slaveholder, but his son did not like the contagion of 'the sum of all villanies,' and after living on the 'dark and bloody ground' till eight children were born unto him, he removed to Putnam county, Indiana. At the same time, he rersuaded his father to liberate his slaves. removed to Putnam county, Indiana. At the same time, he persuaded his father to liberate his slaves, and follow him to free soil. Jeremiah Goldsmith, his sixth son, was born after the removal. He was the youngest son. The family again removed to what was then called Black Hawk Territory, of which Wiscon-absence. At present, I am bound, by all that is hon-overlies the continue in the same cause for which I let to continue in the same cause for which I let. sin, Minnesota and Iowa formed portions. The fam- Kansas and all my relatives.

says in a letter to the writer, of the Anderson lamily:
'In '43, I left the M. E. Church, and joined the Wesleyans. I travelled two years more in the same neighborhood, (Desmoines county,) and Uncle John and Aunt Anna, (as they were familiarly called,) and with the Wesleyan (int a hint and trial of what could be done. movement, being decidedly anti-slavery. They were of the Old Guard-belonged to the Birney school. Their house still continued to be my home, and a kinder family I have never met in my itinerant life. In '45, I moved into the neighborhood of the Andersons, where we lived several years. I found them to be lind neighbors and good citizens, and although their kind neighbors and good citizens, and although their anti-slavery sentiments were unpopular at the time, you guess the truth when you see in your paper yet their character for truthfulness, uprightness and great truth when you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you great truth when you guess the truth when you see in your paper you great truth when you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you guess the truth when you see in your paper you guess the truth when you guess the truth

Such were the home influences which surrounded our youthful soldier of freedom. Is it any wonder that the descendant of the Virginia 'Marion' and the Kentucky Abolitionist should have begun manhood Kentucky Abolitionist should have begun manhood in defence of the same principles in Kansas, and that he should fall fighting for liberty in Virginia, the soil which his maternal grandfather aided to free from British tyranny? The wonder is, rather, that barely British tyranny? The wonder is, rather, that barely State, for endeavoring practically to carry out the principles of distinguished Virginia reveals and the principles and the principl

Jeremiah G. Anderson, with his brother Harrison attended 'Academy' at Galesburg, Illinois, for some time. The Seminary being under the direction of the Presbyterians, Jeremiah induced his mother to let The health of the two brothers failing, they returned to Kossuth, Iowa, where Jeremiah attended a Presbyterian Assembly for some time longer. An inci- friends from feeling too anxious. dent occurred at the close of the term which illus trates the moral courage and mental vigor of this blow was struck. The call of the poor was answered youth, then about eighteen years of age. He was in a manner that' did 'make this land of Liberty chosen to deliver a valedictory address at the public and Equality shake to its centre." examination. The religious sentiment of the community was generally in accordance with that of the of Universal Salvation. In the address, he took bold ground in favor of his views. The boldness of his Anderson:sentiments were such as to cause the principal of the school to come forward, after the delivery of the address, and, while complimenting the author, to disavow any fellowship with his views, declaring Mr. An-

suits; farming, peddling, and running a steam

of what has since been the scene of Montgomery's defensive operations. It is very evident that Jeromiah went to the Territory with uo intention to take part in any disturbances. Like all with a love of free and hatred of oppression, who have gone to that West- ter oval-shaped, with dark beard, hair and eyes. He ern land, this young man found himself obliged to had a bright intelligent look, was quiet in his mantake arms for the defence of himself and neighbors.

The Southern Kansas difficulties broke out in the speech. fall of 1857. Anderson, living neighbor to Mr. Stone, the man who was first attacked, was early drawn into the field. He was active in the squatter Court of biographies, which will be forthcoming during the November of that year. With preacher Stewart and sur

Macaulay, Anderson was seized and confined in Fort Anderson. The prisoners eventually made their escape. Anderson was arrested a second time in March of '58. In the interim, he had been actively DEAR SIR-In a back number of the Anti-Slavery employed with Capt. Montgomery, acting in the capacity of Lieutenant in that leader's corps. Ander-

Visiting Fort Scott one morning with Capt. Mont-

Throughout this exciting period, it is on recor One rather remarkable circumstance has become that Anderson was desirous of avoiding difficulties, Anderson was twice imprisoned in Fort Scott, in all Stewart Taylor was that exception. Born in Canada West, Oct. 29th, 1836, killed on the 18th of the onment, were his and his fellow-prisoners' lives atsame month, 1859; he was therefore not quite 23 years tempted, But for the friendly feeling of a couple of of age. He went to Iowa in '53, and Kansas in '55. Free State Dragoons, these attempts would have been

Anderson, worn down by sickness contracte He was one of the party which, under Capt. John topped on the night of the sixteenth.

With his martyred leader—was in Boston, New York and Ohio during the summer of '59. During this ties of both head and heart. Said Capt. Brown, last time, he corresponded with his mother and brother summer, while staying with a noble man, in response in Iowa, though he did not tell them of the objects travelling with him: 'My friend, sir! my friend! brother is here inserted. It gave that brother the he's more than a friend, sir! he's a brother!-and first inkling of the plans entertained which he had more than a brother!' Capt. Montgomery, under received. The document is a remarkable one. It whom Anderson served through all the later troubles, fully substantiates the statement of their plans set

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1859. DEAR BROTHER,—I received yours of September 8th to-day, and was extremely glad to hear from you once more, and hear that you were all well, and that The maternal grandfather of J. G. Anderson was our friends were doing well as far as you know, with Col. Jacob Westfall, of Tygert's Valley, Virginia. He held that rank in the State militia, and has left the records of brave service, during that struggle, befall. I wrote him a letter a few days ago, and told himd him. After the war was over, he removed to

sin, Minnesota and Iowa formed portions. The family settled in the village of Kossuth, Desmoines Co., Iowa.

An elder brother, John Q. Anderson, with the aged mother, now over seventy years of age, resides at Eddyville, Iowa. The father of Anderson died in 1847. The Rev. D. G. Cartwright, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, residing in Kossuth, Iowa, says in a letter to the writer, of the Anderson family:

'In '43. I left the M. E. Church, and joined the

many tools here. I expect to (when I start again travelling) start at this place, and an attention g) start at this along with us. You can just imagine, while you are reading this, what we are doing, and see how near lders will have all the darkies out digging gold for themselves. I believe it. A hint to the ficient. I suppose this is the last letter I shall will before there is something in the wind. Whether will have a chance of sending letters then, I do no

> Yours, for Liberty and Equality, J. G. ANDERSON.

The use of certain terms in the shove will be gen. erally understood, as also the jubilant tone in which him attend a Universalist Institute in the same place. it is written. It argues, not that Anderson did not perceive the momentous and dangerous character of the enterprise, but rather that he wished to prevent

The remainder of this story is well known. The

J. G. Anderson, the young and brave, fell by his Presbyterian teachers. Jeremiah, having reasoned on of the North, by the hands of the hirelings you help heroic leaders, side in the engine house. Fell, People these subjects, had become a liberal on matters of religion, and was a decided believer in the doctrines U. S. marines. The following letter was written by Captain John Brown, in answer to one by John Q.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County Prison, Va.,

J. Q. Anderson, Esq.:
My Dear Sie, -- Your letter of the 23d inst. is derson alone responsible for them; to which the young student, sitting on the platform in the face of a large audience, audibly responded 'Amen!'

Anderson left school, and embarked in various purations, peddling, and running a steam took no further notice of what passed for a little time. suits; farming, peddling, and running a steam saw-mill, in which occupations he does not seem to have been pre-eminently successful.

In 1857, Anderson went to Kansas, settling on the Little Osage, Bourbon county, in the month of August of that year. He took a claim in the very heart of what has since been the seeme of Montgomery's defensive operations. It is very evident that Jeromiah

Jeremiah G. Anderson was tall, and of rather slen der but well-knit frame, small head and face, the lat

Such is a very slight sketch of one of John Brown's nmer. The details of Anderson's Kansas life are

very interesting and exciting. The narration will Process of gallows, jail, jury, court and the cumber-Scott for several weeks, without any pretence of law. show clearly by what processes the major portion of some machinery of compulsory law? If not, where Pinally, a charge of rebellion was trumped up against that heroic band of Harper's Ferry were educated to is your confidence in the 'divine' substance of govtake the position they then so gallantly assumed. The Southern Oligarchy are but reaping the whirl- let the substance go? wind they have sown. Their bloody instructions do but 'return to plague the inventors.'

> The writers desire to obtain all the materials post ble relative to the different members of the Harper's Ferry company. Persons having acquaintance with ng letters from any members of the party will confer a favor on us by sending such informat to us, care of Messrs. Thayer & Eldridge, Boston. R. J. HINTON,

JAMES REDPATH.

IS THE GOVERNMENT 'DIVINE'P I heard in this city a Fast Day sermon, on which ord should be said.

The morning papers had brought us the stirring news of a cowardly attempt, on the part of paid of- process of law '-that this 'ten times divine' govficers of the Federal Government, to arrest and drag away our fellow-citizen SANBORN.

regard to touching any topic less than eighteen cen- the Slave Power, on suspicion of having done someturies old; how apt it is to enshrine a mummy from thing against their 'divine' institution. the dead past, whose main business is to stand point- And I claim that for a professed Christian minist ing to 'the years beyond the flood'; but I thought to preach a sermon advocating such ideas as I have of the times, and, possibly, discuss the new duties im- lation of words used in several senses, and in no sense posed on us as citizens of a State called sovereign by at all, however neatly and elaborately performed, is land of the free, and the home of the brave, only by but harm; to strengthen the chains of the slave, and poetic license bordering on the bitterest irony.

not disappointed.

He alluded to the atrocious deed in Concord, read And I claim that a large proportion of the reliopious selections of Scripture bearing upon the duties gious teaching of this slavery-ridden, war-making of rulers, and the right of a people to resist the govern- land is of a character no better than this, while very He then proceeded to discuss the abstract much of it is even worse. right of the individual to rebel against the govern- And I ask all men whom this may reach to take ment, which was fully conceded, and then turned to notice, carefully observe and weigh every thing in a view of the question which may be stated in his own this direction that comes within the range of their obwords, which were substantially these :-

But the great lesson to be taught always, and every where, is obedience to the laws, and the divinity of government. Government is necessary to the welfare of nen, and therefore divinely ordained of God.'

Our own form of government was pronounced 'ten hear you again. times the divinest of all.' and he was very severe upon those who would assail it, and 'spit upon the Con stitution.' He said, as a sort of capstone to this edifice of sophistry, after having referred to Garrison by name, 'These men who refuse to take a part in the government should not open their mouths against it," and F 'if a man refuses to vote, and will not fight, he has no right to agitate'!

Now, it is not what Mr. Richardson or any other man says, that is of great moment. I have lived long which, like the frogs of Egypt, seems destined to overenough to know that the religious, and even political leaders, as a class, say about that which the people will be glad to hear: they are merely prominent spots, sometimes, alas! only blotches, upon the current of the world's thought, convenient for looking at to help tells of the troubles that once befell the people whose us judge which way and how fast the current is running; most of them counting success, not truth, as of the first importance.

So I would treat Mr. Richardson merely as a repreentative man; and while I would show the fallacy and folly of some special ideas in the discourse alluded to. I would disclaim all personal feeling, only having a desire to expose the unparalleled sophistry and the astonishing capacity for moral thimble-rigging practised in and exhibited by the best and most lib eral pulpits in the land.

So I will address myself directly to him.

You say, sir, that government, or the government is divine. I deny it. There is no sense and no degree in which this is true. But you say-to illustrate your statement, and ren-

der it at once plausible and palatable—'agriculture is divine. It is necessary for man to till the soil. He finds indispensable means of support in so doing; therefore, agriculture is divinely ordained, or of God. in the same sense that I claim the government to be.' But this is not saying anything-it is only seeming to do so; it is only a blinder for stupid people. Whether you consciously intended it so to be or not, it is this—the conflict not unfrequently breaks out and I will not say. But, let us apply this idea of 'divinity' in another direction. Commerce is 'divine'; it is a necessary means of human progress, in all except is a necessary means of human progress, in all except the savage state. Navigation is divine; it is necessary. Sleep is doubly divine—an institution of the very first necessity: in this it takes precedence of commerce, navigation and agriculture combined; it is merce, navigation and agriculture combined; it is

even more 'divine' than any government. lustrate it by the drowsy hearers you would have; and any one of them can excuse himself on the double though it rages ofttimes in persons who have previousground of the necessity [divinity?] of sleep, and the ground of the necessity [divinity f] of sleep, and the unutterable folly and dulness of a sermon trying to malady, still, when those who have not thus protected themselves come in contact with those who are la-

Fishing is divine: and he who goes out to fish merely for sport, can excuse his needless and cruel act in the same way that the pro-slavery Border Ruffian, with the government arms in his hands, can excuse his infernal deeds, because he acts in the name of law and order,' and under the sanction of a 'divine' institution-the Rev. Mr. Richardson being witness. So, to speak of a government as being 'divine,' in

this sense, is altogether 'stuff and nonsense.' I know you go on to say, 'But I am not claiming any particular form of government to be divine; only the substance or essence thereof is so.'

This, again, is a second method of saying nothing, and teaching a falsehood at the same time. For what does your Border Ruffian know about government in the abstract, or government merely as a conscious some corrupt Buchanan at the head, and some drunken Atchison at the tail. I do not wish to say you mean a falsehood; but you know, and I know, and the storehouse of your mind, nine-tenths of your of slaves in our very midst. hearers will only receive what the Border Ruffian receives, the idea that 'law is law,' and 'order is order,' and that whatever claims to be the government is divinely ordained, and must be obeyed. But this member as resolutely insisting on being heard. The the king, till it is threadbare, and it is time to nail it to the wall forever.

But what do you mean by the substance of governto suppose further or faster than you. And you know better than I, that a last analysis of government gives only says, 'Obey,' and disdains alike to coax, argue, sheet, he is supposed, by some, to have caught what or scare. That indefinable something is 'divine,'

I deny it. It is human, wholly and only human. So far as you or I know anything or can feel anything in regard to it, it is a human condition; an indispensable adjunct or inseparable part of human nature, and is not divine in any sense or degree that human feelings and emotions are not so.

And all forms of government hitherto prevalent A PROFER SENTENCE. Our readers will rememoer the last fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which on the part of the governing classes to secure recognition of and compel obedience to that simple law.

But, admit that this is 'divine.' What follows but that this law of responsibility, moral sense or inner light being divine, from God, and of ultimate authorishment of the guilty.

A PROFER SENTENCE. Our readers will rememoer the last fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the date fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the date fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the date fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the date fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the date fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the decision for rendition of the alleged slave Honnor was succeeded by a slight riot. This exhibition of unruliness was too ill-timed and insignificant to merit the instruction of the alleged slave Honnor the date fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the decision for rendition of the alleged slave Honnor was succeeded by a slight riot. This exhibition of unruliness was too ill-timed and insignificant to merit the instruction of the date of the date of the date of the date of the last fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the date of the last fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the date of the last fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the date of the last fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the date of the last fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia, in which the date of the last fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia and the last fugitive slave case in Philiadelphia an ity, your own faith in God may be truly measured by

erament? Will you then rely on shadows, and

It is time to leave off such nonsense. As one man said of the idea of this sermon, so say I. Let us then have a decently respectable human government; we have borne the 'divine' long enough.

The fact is, we are using words at random, and in dishonest way. Anything thought to be specially worthy and pleasant we call 'divine,' and this way of using the word makes every crime, curse and shame in the land 'divine,' for there is always somebody to think it a necessity. And, if such views are not essentially Pantheism, in the very worst form, I know nothing about it.

Now, friend Richardson, you know that in this country every seventh man is a slave-that 'respectable white' men are thrown into prison without 'due ernment (I hope you are sick of the term) is not strong enough to prevent a poor book-pedjer from be-I well knew how delicate the American pulpit is in ing dipped in tar and burned to death at the nod of

me one might at least allude to the stirring events commented on, maintaining his position by a manipuurtesy, and inhabitants of a country called 'the wholly uncalled for, and calculated to do no good, hinder the general progress of the community toward So I sat down in Mr. Richardson's church, and was individual self-government, the ultimate of democ-

servation, to see whether these claims are unfounded. hasty or unjust. Serious and severe I know they are bitter in spirit I know they are not.

And, having borne the testimony of my convictions against what I conceive to be your errors, I can Worcester.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. LETTER TO A FRIEND.

Knowing that you are much interested in whatever pertains to the irrepressible conflict, and not being entirely indifferent thereto myself, I take pleasure in giving you the earliest information of a new outbreak spread and affect everything in the land, coming up even into the very 'kneeding-troughs,'-that is, into the troughs needing it. Probably it is a long time land was watered by the Nile.

Allow me, therefore, to suggest that you turn to it at your earliest convenience, and read it. You will find that sundry plagues, including the frog visitation, were let loose upon that people on account of their slaveholding-because their ruler refused to let the slaves go free. You will also find that there are some striking coincidences between the state of things that then existed in Egypt, and those that obtain at the present time in this country. Now, who knows but that the whole thing is typical, and that the slaves of this Christian land will, ere long, go out free, taking with them much substance, including jewels of silver and gold borrowed of their oppressors? In regard to this visitation of ours, called the irrepressible con flict, under which a considerable portion of our people are now suffering, the moral doctors, I am told, differ as much as do the M. Ds. about the cattle disease; some claiming that it is contagious; others, that it is purely epidemical; and there is a right smart chance for much clever argument to be wasted on both sides. as is usual in such cases. There is one fact, however, that seems to give the epidemicals some advantage have been the most stringent. But, without troubling dowed, is bound to spread; and all those who fear its Give us a sermon, some afternoon, on this, and ilhad better begin without delay ' to diet ' for it. Alboring under the modified disease, if they become affected therewith at all, they are sure to take and develop the worst virus of the malady; and you will see in the information that follows, that which seems to confirm the truth of this statement.

I am told by reliable persons, who assume to know whereof they affirm, that the irrepressible conflict is raging, at this present writing, in one of our city churches here in Springfield,-a church, which, fre its location, necessarily takes a Southern view of the city, and by virtue of the instincts of most of its leading members, has hitherto taken a 'South-side view of slavery. Not long since, one of its officers, wh has all along been a hunker Democrat, and is a relative of 'J. B.,' commenced agitating the church or the subject of slavery, very much to the surprise, idea? Government to him is the government with grief and mortification of the solid members of the church; insisting, at their missionary meetings, on the impropriety and inconsistency of laboring for the heathen abroad, while professed Christians all around world knows, that whatever freight of idea leaves us consent to the forced heathenism of four millions

This necessarily created no small stir under the communion cloth; the elders and minister insisting that 'the agitation must cease,' and the refractory is an intolerably, unscrupulous and wicked lie. It it appears the irrepressible conflict is fairly launched has been uttered by the priest, and responded to by where little danger of that sort was apprehended either by the profane without, or by the elect within and by an individual, too, who, until within a short time ago, was supposed to be perfectly 'sound on the gnose.' Circumstances, which I will not stop to narment? You are not an idiot-I am not vain enough rate, had, more than a year since, somewhat predisposed this member to take the infection of ant you the naked, simple law of individual responsibility, after a time, he gave up the New York Observer, slavery into his system, under the influence of which, which one feels constrained to do certain things, and took the Independent instead, and from the mild and not to do certain other things; something that and modified type of anti-slavery developed by that is feared, by others, may prove to be unmitigated

with interest, and if anything more, worthy of note, transpires, will endeavor to keep you advised of the

Yours, truly, Springfield, Mass.

A PROPER SENTENCE. Our readers will rem

shment of the guilty.

Judge Cadwallader yesterday disposed of the mo your trust in this moral sense of man? Dare you fall back on this? It is the sum, essence and substance of your 'divine' government. Will you trust it to preserve your person, protect your property and collect your debts, under all conceivable circumstances, without resorting to the tedious, circuitous or wicked Bulletin. [A proper sentence, forsooth!!] IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER The only preparation that has a

BUROPEAN REPUTATION. Warranted not to contain deleterious ar This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from all others.

IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative" We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived beauti from it. Persons personally known to us have come volunta

Persons personally known to us have come volunta-rily, and told us of good results to either themselves or friends, who have used it before it became known in St. Louis. Presbyterian. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE ha RS. S. A. Althorador wherever it has been used. It can be used with perfect safety, and in

used. It can be said to all soiling, renders it a very desirable article for the toilet.

**Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE. STORER is worthy of confide worthy of confidence.'

Philadelphia Christian Chroniels.

*Incomparably the best preparation we have ever N. Y. Exempeliat.

All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. AL LEN's as the Hair Restorer.' N. Y. Independent MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER has taken its place at the head of all articles of the kind.'

Michigan Christian Herald. Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.'

Knoxville Presbyterian Witness, There never has been a prescription or remedy for There never has even a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advocate, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestion ed standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. Alley's: Buffalo Ch

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its xarcual youthful color, is to use that which will be effectual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. Aller's World's Hair Restorer will do this.'

U. S. Journal,

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as the greatest discovery of the present day, it is freshing to come across that which is what it re TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. S A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. As an asistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmless. it being a chemical compound of ingredient calcu-lated to facilitate the natural growth of his.'

Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston, Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or

losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hars RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair, rosduced for restoring and beautifying the nair, reseasing none of the burning qualifies of a bta.

Philadelphia Mercury. There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Allen's Workdo's Hair Restorer. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed, in a single instance, to produce the

good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprie tor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most ap-propriately the 'World's Hair Restorer.' We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. Al-We have reason to be assured that "AMPS D. A. ALEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESPORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wids circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally apprecised."

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. The most successful remedy of the day. We know of most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remark-Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y.

From individual cases that have come under our own observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. Al-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case will other restoratives extensively used and highly recommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and use of those of our readers who need a re-medial agent of this character.'

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTOREE.-AS we were travelling in Massachusetta a short time since, we met a lady whose appearance indicated that she had attained the age of sixty. So we in-ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two year ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she turned or fallen off. But our friend read the papers, and acquainted herself with the various remedies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions and before a year had passed, she assured us that she had as launified to the state of the stat ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was con-firmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

Providence Daily Tribune. We are satisfied that the statements made in adver-RESTORER are correct.' Boston O Boston Olive Bro · Its remarkable ""ccess is satisfactory evidence."

Among the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Harr Restor ER.' It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its excellence would be to deny the assertions made in its favor by scores and hundreds of the most respectable persons.' Rahucay Advocate and Register.

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Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore pro restoring and beautifying the hair. one of the burning, ca possesses none of the burning, cauterizing possesses of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, gloss, of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, gloss, or the Restore the country of the country o appearance almost instantaneously. The Restore is easily applied, and will not stain the fixed line. The effect is aure in every instance, if applied according to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia. Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this

It is just what it purports to be.' Cleve. Leader. TRY IT.

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